

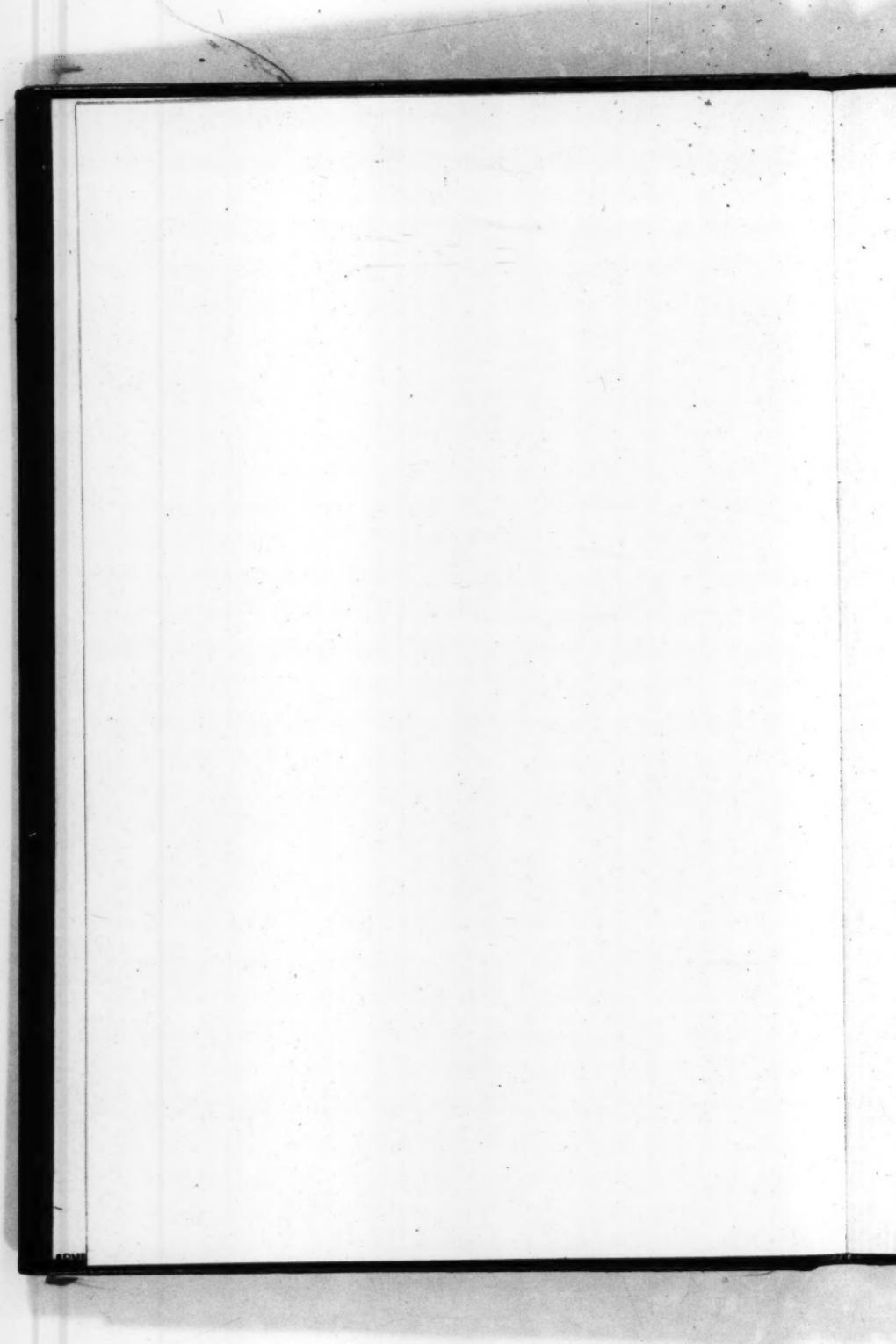
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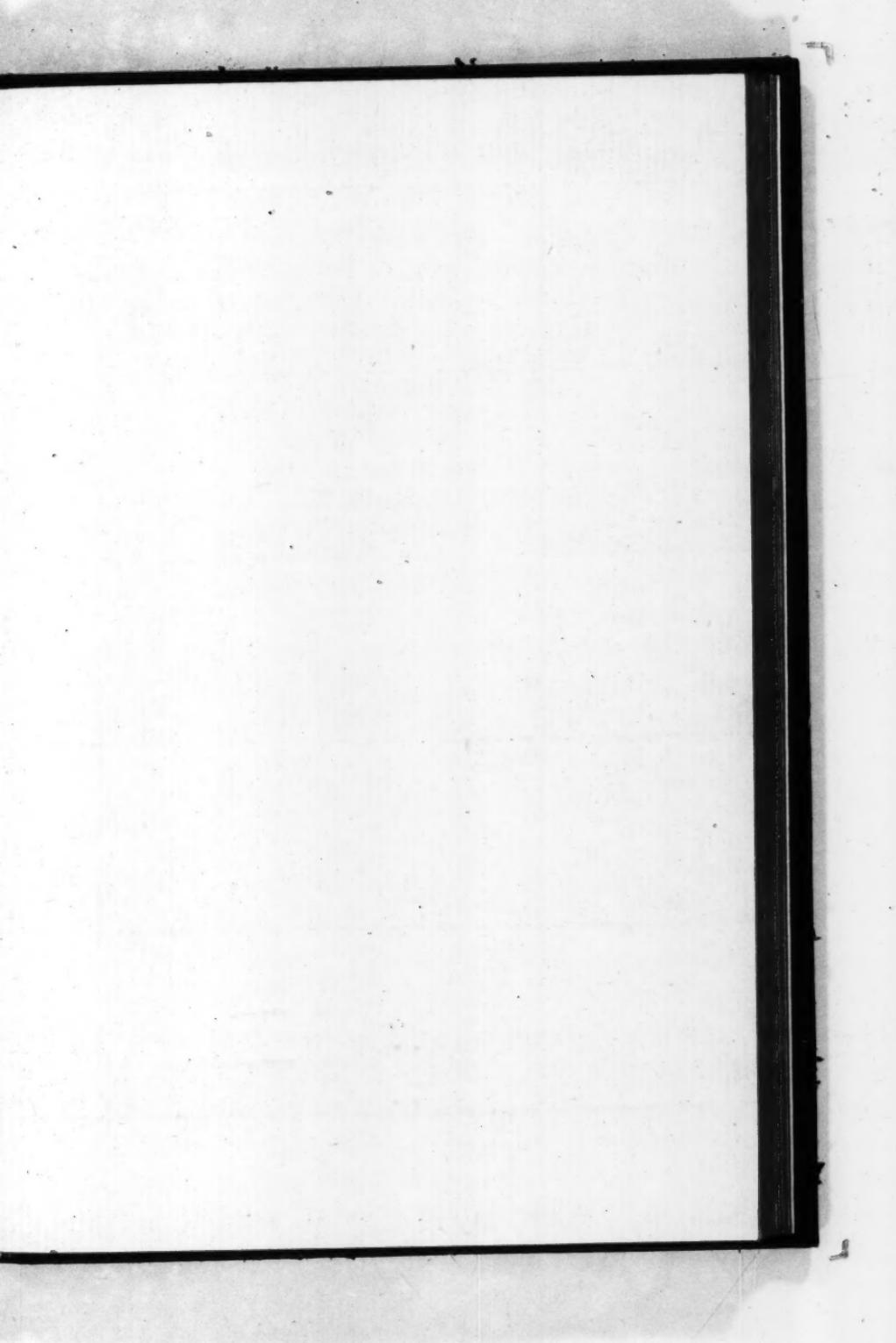
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[1569]

A booke of the Art and  
maner, howe to plante and graffe  
all sortes of trees, howe to set stones, and sow  
pynes to make wylde trees to graffe on, as also remedies  
and medicines, with divers other newe practises, by one  
of the Abbey of S. Vincent in Fraunce, prac-  
tised with his owne handes, depyded in  
to seven Chapters, as hereafter more  
playnly shall appeare. With an  
addition in the ende of  
this booke, of certayne  
Dutche practi-  
ses, sett forth and Englished, by  
Leonardo Mascal.



In laudem incisionis distichon.  
Hesperidum Campi quicquid Romanae tollit,  
Fructusque nobis incisione datur.

Imprinted at London by Henry  
Bynneman for Iohn Wight.

## The booke unto the Reader.

E The wyght that willing is to knowe,  
E The way to grasse and plant :  
May here finde plenty of that skyll,  
That erst bath bene but scant.  
To plant or grasse in other times,  
As well as in the spring :  
I teach by god experience,  
To do an easie thing.  
The pleasure of this skill is greate,  
The profit is not small :  
To such men as will practise it,  
In thynge mere naturall.  
The pore man may with pleasure finde,  
Some thinge to helpe bys mede,  
So may the ryche man reape some fruite,  
Wher erst he had but weale.  
The noble man that nedeth noyght,  
May thereby haue at will :  
Such pleasaunte fruite to serue his vse,  
And gene eche man his fill.  
The common weale cannot but wynne,  
Wher eche man doth entend :  
By skyll to make the god frutes moe,  
And yll frutes to amend.  
Waigh well my wordes, and thou shalt finde,  
All true that I doe tel :  
Myne Author doth not write by gesse,  
Practise made him excell.  
If thou wylle practise as he dyd,  
Thou mayst finde out much more :  
He hath not founde out all the strath,  
That nature hath in store.

Fare well.



To

To the right honorable and my very good

Lorde, Syr John Pawlet Knight; Lorde S John, Leonard  
Muschall wifheth prosperous health, with  
continuall encrease of honour.

**R**ight honorable, among all sciences that may be lightly obtained, and among many goodly exercises and experiences for me, there is none (among the rest) more mete and requisite, or that more doth refreshe the vitall spirites of men, nor more engender admiration in the effectes of nature, or that is catife of greater recreation to the wery and traueld sprite of man, or more profitable to mans lyfe, than is the skill of planting and grafting, the whiche not only we may fee with our eyes, but also feele with our handes in the secrete worke of nature: yea, nothing more discouereth vnto vs the great and incomprehēsible worke of God, that of one little Pepine sede, Nutte or small plant, may come the selfe same herbe or tree, and to bring forth infinite of the same frute, which also doth shyne and shew forth it selfe vnto vs, especially in the spring time, by their diuersitie of shoothes, blossomes and buddes, in diuers kindes of nature, by the goodnesse and mightie power of the greate Lord and creator towardes his people, in fuche thinges as commeth forth of the naturall earth, to nourishe, to sustayne and mayntayne our lyues. What greater pleasure can there be, than to smell the sweete odour of hearbes, trees and frutes, and to beholde the goodly colour of the same, whiche in certayne tymes of the yeare commeth forth of the womb of their mother & nourishe, and so to vnderstande the secrete operation in the same. And to be short, of this labour (in our lyues) we do take parte thereof, with great gaynes and reuenues that come therby, where as through idlenesse there comineth none: therefore to augment the same, it shall be good to apayse and mitigate all

A.iij.                      fonde

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fonde delights and vayne pleasures, with such lyke vanities, and cleane put out and abolyſhe the delights of all vices. Wherefore the Poete sayth : Let vs prayle the true labou-ryng houre of the true labourer . Therevpon many great Lordes and Noble personnages , haue left their Theatres , pleasaunt stages , goodly pastimes , forsakynge and despising their pleasures, not much regardyng ryche Diademes , and costly parfumes , but haue gyuen them selues to Plantyng and Graffing and ſuche lyke. In ſuche forte , that yf we ſhould diligently ſearche , and recite all the diſcourse of au-ent Hiftories , as of late dayes , we ſhoulde fynde , that the moft Noble personnages through their vertue , hath ſhewed many goodly examples , as in one Theatre , a ſupreme de-gree honourable: nor haue had nothing more deare , more re-quife, or more greatly in commendation , than Planting and Graffing of frute . *Cyrus* a great king of the Persians ( as wit-nesſeth *Xenophon* ,) dyd ſo much delight in the Arte of Plan-ting and Graffing , (which did ſhewe a greate prayſe and glo-rie vnto his perfonage ,) that he had no greater deſire or pleaſure , than when he might occupie hym ſelue in Planting and Graffing to garniſh the earth to place and order there-on , certayne number of trees . The Emperour *Dioclesian* , (as doth recite , *Sextus Aurelius Victor* ,) of hiſ owne good wyll without any conſtraynt , dyd leauē the ſcepter of hiſ Empire for to remayne contynually in the fieldes . So much pleasure dyd he take in plantyng of frute , in makynge of Or-chardes and Gardens , whiche he dyd make , garniſhe , and finiſhe with hiſ owne handes . The Senatours , Dictatours , and Consules of the Romaynes , among all other thyngs haue commended Plantyng and Graffyng to be one of the moft florishing laboures in thiſ worlde for the common wealth , the whiche was celebra‐ted and counted a greate vertue : yea , they dyd ſo muche eſteeme it , that they dyd hang tables thereof in diuerſe places , never thynkyng the tyme more aptly ſpent , than in Plantyng and Graffyng , nothyng more

con-

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cont entyng them selues , nothyng more delyted in any other affayres for the common wealth, than in settynge , sowyng or plantyng on the earth. Hewe much we may prayse of late dayes and commende our trauailers from other countreys , it is easie to be perceyued and knowne , but of Lordes, Gentelmen, and Merchantes, which haue hadde (as it doth appere) a great regard in these latter dayes, howe they myghte followe the example of others: Whereby it hath replenyshed this our Realme with diuers straunge Plantes , Herbes , and trees, very good and necessary for the cōmon wealth: not heretofore commonly knowne. And beholde aboue all labours (for the common wealth) we ought to giue a sure and certain iudgemēt , that Planting and Grafting is more hyghly to be commended and praised , than many other worthy and Noble things in thys world: for thys arte hath not only from tyme to tyme, bene put in vse and practise of laboure through Kinges and Prynces: but also it hath bene put in wryting of many greate and worthy personages, in diuers kynde of languges , as in Greke by Philometer, Hieron, Acheleus, Orpheus, Musceus, Homēr, Hosiodē, Constantine, Cesar: and in Latin, by Verron, Caton, Columella, Paladius, Virgill, Amilius Macer , and in the Portingale tong by king Attalus and Mago , (the whyche reciteth the Histories) that after their death, the booke of plantyng and grafting were brought to Rome, sone after the destrucciō of Carthage. Lykewyse, howe many since haue wrytten only of zeale and loue for their euntry and common wealth, of the fruiful arte of planting and grafting: yea, of late days howe many worthy men by their learning haue wrytten lykewyse thercof, should seme that it hath come from their auncestors, as the greatest honor , through the noble inuention of the same. Lykewyse I dare boldly affirme, not onely the learned haue wrytten, but also haue bene practysers and inuenters of the same , (as wytnessesthe dyuers hystoires).

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in diuers and many secrete thinge, wherin I dare boldly say, they haue not so learnedly , nor so exactly written, but they haue more exactly taught and left in writing thinges so certayne, that their succellours may easily marke , oblerue , and kepe the same : for euery one hath written according to the nature of his countrey. The Grekes for Grece, the Barbarians for Barbary, the Italians for Italy, the Frenchmen for Fraunce &c. which writing without the order and practise, doth very small profite for this our Realme of England, the which I can blame nothing more than the negligence of our natiō, which hath had small care heretofore in planting and grafting , in some places of this Realme(as I haue knowne) where as good and well disposed haue graffed , the euyll and malitious person hath soone after destroyd the againe: but if we would endetur our selues thervnto (as other countreyes do,) we might florishe , and haue many a straunge kinde of frute , (whiche now we haue oftētimes the want thereof,) that might greatly pleasure and serue many wayes both for the riche and pore, as well as in Grece, Barbary, Italy , or Fraunce , if our nation were geuen so well that way as they are.

Rigit honourable, for so much as I haue ben long in declaring of our predecessours , I will nowe leaue (troubling your honoūr any further) and rest from the other thinges accomplishing my desire , beseeching your Lordship to take this my simple trauell in good part, requesting no other recompense for my Payne herein, but wishing it might be put in a general practyse thorowe this realme, whereby in small time it would grow vnto a great profite and commoditie both to the riche and pore, wherein I should thinke my selfe not only happy, but also to haue a iust tribute for my desertes and also this Realme might thereby receyue no small benefite, with prayse of other countreyes in following our predecessours in this art of plāting and grafting: some places of this Realme are greatly commended and praysed among others , as Kent for the chefest, which vertue(notwithstanding) can not be cleane put out or forgotten , specially , when suche as your honour shal

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seme to fauour the same, and also to see the forwarde doyngs therof, in such groundes and Lordshippes as ye do possesse, the whiche at this time hath only moued me to attempt vnto your honour this my simple trauayle, whiche is not the onely dutie that I owe vnto your honour, but as a dewe desert, not thinking my selfe halfe able to recompence your vertuous liberalitie, nor shewing other wayes howe to recompence the same, hath boldened me at this time to commende this my simple and rude worke vnto your Lordship, not according vnto your estate and honour, the which had ben more meete and requisite to haue had the finishing of some better worke. Therefore beseeching your honour to way and accept this my intent and good will herein, which thing so doyng, I shall

think my selfe not only happie, but it shall encou-  
rage me the more hereafter to take in  
hande the lyke or better worke.

Thus I besech the almighty  
tie God and creator,  
to encrease your  
prosperous honor, with long lyfe  
in health.

FINIS.



## To the Reader.

C  
Entle reader thou shalt understande,  
I haue taken out of diuerse Authors  
this simple worke, into our English  
toung, praying thee for to accept it  
in good parte: in so doyng thou shalt  
bolden me to trauell further therin: & thus shew-  
yng my good wil in declaring of diuers wayes of  
planting & grafting, and how in the metest times  
of the yere, with shewing of diuers commodities  
and secretes herein, howe to set or plant with the  
roote, and without the roote, howe to sow or set  
Pepines or ternelles, with the ordering thereof.  
Also howe to clese your grasses and cions, howe  
to helpe barren and sicke trees, howe to kill woz-  
mes and vermin, and to preserue and kepe frute:  
howe to plant and prynge your Wines, and to ga-  
ther and pressle your grape: how to clese & mosse  
your trees, how to make your Syder and Perry,  
how to set, choose, order and kepe Hoppes, with  
many other secrete practises, whiche shal appeare  
in the table following, that every persone may ea-  
sily perceyue in these our dayes more largely of  
the art of planting and graftyng than heretofore  
hath ben shewed. Which thing is not an exercise  
only to the minde, but likewise a great profit ma-  
ny wayes, with mayntenance of health vnto the  
body. Therefore spare not the body to shewe so  
great goodnessse therevnto. & also to the common  
wealth. In these dayes (among the rest) ye may  
see many, whiche be of the base and abiect sort of  
the

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the common wealth, as those which wil not sticke  
to say: Sie on thee slauie, what thing is now coun-  
ted more filthy in these dayes (amōg faire persona-  
ges) than labouring of the earth which we must al-  
live by. Wel, these be daynty persons: yet ther bin-  
to, what thing is more beautiful to the eye, more  
profitable to the purse, or more healthful vnto the  
body? & herein to put away all nourishing of byce  
and idlenesse, it is easie to recite infinite and many  
worthy Lordes and Gentlemen, which haue had  
a great care to followe the example of others.  
Wherfore gentle Reader, let vs nowe leauue of  
from al wanton games and idle pastimes, and be  
no more as children whiche seeke but their owne  
gayne and pleasure, let vs therfore seeke one of vs  
for another in all good workes for the common  
wealth, whereby those that do come after vs,  
may so enjoy our workes and trauell herein, as  
we haue done of our predecessors, that thereth  
God may be glorified, prayzed and honored  
in all our workes of planting and graf-  
ting: and we therefore may be  
thankful, from age to age,  
Duryng this mo<sup>nd</sup> and eternall  
tall lyfe.  
Amen.



The Table of all the principall thin-  
ges contayned in this booke, whiche ye shall here-  
after fynde by number and leafe.

*Of the seauen Chapters followyng.*

*The first Chapter treateth of the setting of curnelles, of Ap-  
ple trees, Plum trees, Peare trees, and Service trees.*

- Dowe to chose your Pepins at the first pressing. 1  
H Howe to vse the earth to solwe your Pepynes on. 2  
Howe to set vnto pultrie for marring your beddes, and  
howe to weed and cleane your beddes or quarters. 2  
Howe to plucke vp the wylde ryons. 3  
*G The seconde Chapter treateth howe to set your wylde trees  
come of Pepynes, when they be first plucked vp.* 3  
H Dowe to vng your wylde trees come of Pepynes. 3  
Howe to cut the principall rootes in setting againe. 3  
Howe to set your trees in ranke beyng yong. 4  
Howe to make a space from one ranke to another. 4  
Howe to water your plantes beyng dry. 4  
Howe in remouing your trees, to plant them againe. 5  
The best time for to remoue. 5  
Of negligence and forgetfulnesse. 5  
Not so god to graffe the Service tree, as to set him. 6  
Some trees without grafting haue god frute, & other somes  
beyng grased, haue but yl frute. 6  
For to augment and multiply your trees. 6  
The maner to chaunge the frute of the Pepin tree. 7  
Howe to make god Cyder. 7  
To make an Orchard in leue yeares. 7

*G The thyrde Chapter is of setting of trees whiche,  
come of Nuttes.* 8

- H Dowe to set trees that do come of Nuttes, and the time  
to plant or set them. 8

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Prayses be to God on hys  
In all our wordly Planting:  
And let vs thanke the Romaynes also,  
For the Arte of Graffing.

**FINIS.**



# An Exhortation to the

Planter and Graffer.

**A**Lwayes before ye do intend to plant or graffe, it shal be mete to haue good experiance in thynges meete for this Arte, as in knowing the Natures of all trees and frutes, and the differences of Clymates, whiche be contrarie in euery land: also to understande the East and West windes, with aspectes and Starres, to the ende ye may beginne nothyng that the wynde or rayne may oppresse, that your labour be not lost, and to marke also, and consider the disposition of the elementes that present yeare, for all yeares be not of lyke operation, nor yet after one sorte, the Sommer and Winter doe not bearre one face on the earth, nor the spring time alwayes rayny, or Autumne alwayes moist: of this none haue vnderstanding, without a good and lyuely marking spirite, fewe or none (without learning) may discerne of the varieties & qualities of the earth, & what he doth aske or refuse. Therefore it shall be good to haue vnderstanding of the ground where ye do plant, either Orchard or Garde with frute, first it behoueth to make asure defens, to the end, that not only rude persons and children may be kept out, but all kynde of hurtfull cattell indomaging your plantes or trees, as Oxe, Kyne, Calues, Horse, Hogges & Shepe, as the rubbyng of Shepe doth greatly burne the sappe, and often doth kyll yong trees

## To the Planters

trees and plantes, and where they are broken or  
bruised with cattel, it is doubtful to grow after. It  
shal be good also, to set, plant or grasse trees all of  
lyke nature and strength together, that the great  
and hye trees, may not ouercome the lowe and  
weake, for when they be not lyke of heyght, they  
growe, nor ryple nor your frute so wel at one time,  
but the one before the other: that earth whiche  
is good for Wynes, is good also for other frute.  
Ye must digge your holes a yeare before ye plant,  
that the earth may be better seasoned, mortifyed  
and ware teunder, both by rayne in Winter, and  
heate in Sommer, that therby your plantes may  
take roote the soner, ys ye will make your holes,  
and plant both in a yeare, at the least, ye ought to  
make your holes two monethes before ye plant,  
and as soone as they be made, then it shal be good  
to burne of strawe or suche lyke therein, to make  
your grounde warme: the further ye make them  
asunder, the better your trees shall beare: make  
your holes lyke vnto a fornayce, that is, more  
strayte in the mouth than beneath, wherby the  
rootes may haue the more roome, and by strayte-  
nesse of the mouth, the lesse rayne or colde shal en-  
ter by in Winter, and also lesse heate to the roote  
in Sommer. Loke also that the earth ye put to the  
rootes, be neither wet, nor layde in water: they  
do commonly leau a good space betwixt every  
tree, for the hanging bowes, for beyng myghe to-  
gether, ye can not set rootes, nor lowe nothing so  
well vnder your trees, nor they will not beare  
frute.

## and Graffers.

Fruite so well: some loueth fourtie foote, some thirtie betwene every tree: your plantes ought to be greater than the handle of a shouell, and the lesser the better: see they be strayte, without knottes or knobbes, having a long strayte grayne or barke, whiche shal the soner be apte to take graffes, and when ye set braunches or boughes of old trees, choose the yongest and straighest braunche therof, and those trees which haue borne yearly good frute before, take of those whiche be on the sunny side, soner than those that grow in the court or shadowe, and when ye take vppe or alter your plantes, ye shal note to what winds your plant is subiect, and so let them be settte againe, but those which haue growne in dry groundes, let them be set in moist ground: your plantes ought to be cut of three foote long. If ye will sette two or three plantes together in a hole, ye must take heede the roote of one touche not on another, for then the one will perishe and rot the other, or die by wormes or other varmen, and when ye haue placed your plantes in the earth, it shall be good to strike downe to the bottome of every hole two short stakes as great as your arme, on either side your hole one, & let the apeare but a little aboue the earth, that ye may(therby in Sommer) geue water unto the rootes, if neede be. Yowre yong plantes, and yowred trees are commonly set in Autumnne, from the first, vnto the xv. of October, yet some opint on is, better after Alhallow tyde vnto Christmasse, than in the spryng, bycause the earth will

## To the Planters and Grafters.

dry to soone after, and also to set plantes without  
roote after Michelmasse, that they may the bet-  
ter mollifie and gather roote against the spring,  
wherof ye shal finde hereafter more at large.

Thus much haue I thought meete to de-  
clare vnto the Planters and Graft-  
ers, whereby they may the  
better auoyde the occa-  
sion and daungers  
of planting and  
grafting,

which may come often times through  
ignoraunce.

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last day

A  
K

of brookings

V.C.U.

the same

C4.

Staffe with vice aboute to set in what  
instrument ye lyft, to cleane your  
misterces.

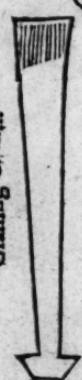
Grafting Cheffil.

A wimble byr.

A grafting knyfe with eache, a ring or button to hang  
at their girdill.



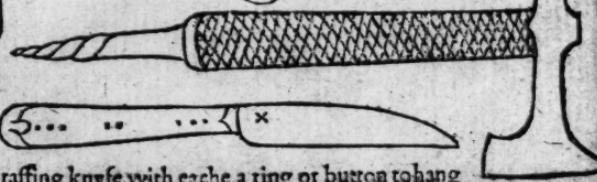
A Cheffil.



A slifing knyfe.



A Vine knyfe.



A Hammer  
with File & Percers.



X A proyning knyfe.



A great  
Knyfe.



A Mallet.



a Sawe.

# The Arte of Planting and Graffing.

I

## The first Chapter.

This chapter treateth of the setting of Curnels, yong Plum trees and Peate trees, or Damsons and Scruiice trees.



**D**r to make yong trees of the Pepins of Apples, Peares, Plumes and Service. First ye must prepare and make a gret bed or quarter wel replenished, blend or mixt with god fat earth, & placed wel in the sunne and so be well laboured and digged a god time before you do occupie it: and if ye can by any meanes, let it be digged very deepe the Winter besore, in blending or mixing it wel together with god fat earth, or else to be mixt almost the halfe with god dong: and so let it rotte and ripe togerher with the earth. And see alwayes that plot be cleane unto the pressing of Syder, that no wilde roots or plantes do spring or grow thereon. Then in the moneth of September, December, or thereaboutes, take of the pepines or pommes of the said frute at the first pressing out of your licour, before the Curnels be marred or brouled: then take out of them, and rub a fewe at once in a cloth, and dry them beflouert your handes, and take so many therof as you shall thinke god: then make your bed square, faire and plaine, and solwe your lades thereon, then take sand and cover them with a rake lightly, or with erth, not putting to much erth vpon them. This done, divide your beds into quadrantes or squares of fourte yarde or thereabout, that when ye list ye may clyse them from the one side to the other, without treading theron. By this shal ye couer your seeres or pepins with fine erth, so lifting about them, that then they may take the deeper and surer roote, and wil kepe them the

D.J.

better

better in winter following, and if ye list ye may rake them a little all ouer : so that ye rayse not your Pepins aboue he earth.

¶ Another way how one may take the pepins at the first comming of the Lacour or preling.

**V**which is: ye shall chose the greatest & fairest turnelles oz pepines, and take them forth at the first brusing of your fruse, then dry them with a cloth, and kepe them al the winter until sainte Andrewe's tide : then a little after solwe them in god earth , as thyrnne as ye do solwe peason, and then rake them ouer as the other.

¶ Howe one ought to vse his earth to solwe pepins without donging.

¶ Ut in this maner of doing ( in the spring ) it is not so great nedē soz to rayse oz digge the earth so depe as that whiche is donged in Winter : but to devide your quarters, in couering your pepins not so much with earth as those which be solvē with god dōng, but when ye haue solvē them, a little rake them all ouer.

¶ Howe ye ought to take heede of pultrie for scraping of your beddes or quarters.

**A**soone after as your pepins be solvē upon your beddes oz quarters, let this be done, one way oz other , that is, take god heede that your hennes do not scrape your beddes oz quarters, therfora lycke them all ouer lighē & thinne with bowes, oz thornes, and take god heede also to swine, and other cattell.

¶ How to vvede and cleane your Beddes, or Quarters.

**A**nd when the winter is past and gone , and that ye see your Pepins rise and growe : so let them encrease the space of one yere, but see to cleanse wades, oz other things which may hurt them, as ye shal see cause. And in the Sommer when it shal ware dry, water them hardely in the evynings.

Howe,

# Planting and Grafting.

3

¶ Howe one ought to plucke vp the wilde cions.

**A**nd when these wylde cions shall be great, as of the growth of one yere, ye must then plucke them vp all in the winter following, before they do beginne to spring againe. Then shall ye set them and make of them a wylde Orchard as followeth.

*The seconde Chapter treateth how one  
shall set againe the small wylde trees, whith come of  
Pepines, when they be first pluckt vp.*

**E**n the bastard or little wylde trees incontinent aswone as they be pluchte vp, ye must haue of other god earth well trimmed and donged & to be wel in the Sunne, and wel prepared and drest, as it is sayd in the other part before of the Pepines.

¶ Howe to dong your Bastard or wilde yong  
trees, which come of Pepines,

**A**bout Aduent before Christmas, ye must digge & dong well the place whero as ye will set them, and make your square of earth euern and plaine, so large as ye shall thinke god, then set your wylde trees so far one frō another as ye thinke mete to be graft, so that thei may be set in euē rankes and in god order, that when neede shal require, ye may remoue or renue any of them or any part thereof.

¶ How ye ought in replanting or setting to cut of in the  
middles the principall great rootes,

**I**n what part ye so euer ye do set any trees, ye must cut of the greate maister roote, within a fote of the stocke, & all other bigge rootes, so that ye leaue a fote long thereof, and so let them be set, and make your rankes tresse wylde one from another halfe a fote, or ther aboutes, and ye must also see that there be of god dong more deepe and lower than ye do set your trees, to conisort the sayd rootes withall.

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How

# The Arte of

¶ How ye ought to set your trees in ranke.

**Y**E shal set your smal yong trēes in rankes, half a large fote one from another: and let them be couered as ye do set them, with god sat earth al ouer the routes.

¶ How to make the space from one ranke to another.

**Y**E shal leue betwene your rankes, from one ranke to another, one fote, or ther aboutes, so that ye may passe betwene every ranke for to cleanse them if neede require, and also for to grasse any parte or parcell thereof when time shalbe mete. But ye must note, in making thus your rankes, ye shall make so many allies as rankes. And if ye think it not god to make so many allies, then deuide those into quarters of fine fote bzoade or theraboutes, and make or set fourre rankes (in eche quarter of the same) one fote from another, as ye vse to set great Cabbage. And as sone after as ye haue set them in rankes and in god order as is aforesayde, then shall ye cut of all the sets even by the ground. But in thus doing see that ye do not plucke by or lese the erth which is about them: or if ye wil, ye may cut them before ye do, set them in rankes. If ye do so, see that ye set them in such god order and even with the erth, as is aforesayde. And it shal suffice also to make your rankes as ye shal fee cause. And loke that ye furnish the earth al ouer with god dong, without mingling of it in the earth, nor yet to couer the sayd plantes withal, but stroved betwixt: and ye must also loke wel to the cleansing of weedes, grasse, or other such things which wil be a hurt to the growth of the plantes.

¶ How to water plants when they waxe drie.

**I**T shall be god to water them when the time is drye: in the first yeare. Then when they haue put forth of newe riongs, leue no more growing but that eion which is the principal and sayrest, vpon every stocke one: all the other cut of harde by the stocke: and euer as there do grow smal twigs about the stocke, ye shal (in the moneth of Marche Apill)

## Planting and Grafting.

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Ap[ri]ll) cut them at shward by the stocke. And if ye then stick  
by every plant a pretie wand, and so binde them with wylle,  
lowe bark, baylor, or others, it shal profit them much in their  
growth. Then after five or six yeares growth, when they  
be so bigge as your finger, or shereaboutes, ye may then  
remoue any of them where as ye wyl haue them growe and  
remaine.

¶ How one ought to remoue trees, and thereto  
to plant them againe.

The maner how ye ought to remoue trees, is shewed in  
the sixt Chapter folowing : then aboute two or thre  
yeares after their removing, ye shall graffe them, for  
then they wyl be the better roted. As for the others which  
ye leaue still in rankes, ye may also graffe them where as  
they stand, as ye shal see cause god. When ye haue plucked  
by the fairest to plant in other places (as is aforesayde) al-  
so the manner how to graffe them, is shewed in the fifte  
Chapter folowing. But after they shal be so graft, in what  
place so ever it be, ye shall not remoue or set them in other  
places agayne, until the graftes be wel closed vpon the bed  
of the wilde stocke.

¶ When the best time is to replant or remoue.

When the bed of the stocke shall be all ouerclosed about  
the grasses, then ye may when ye will, transplan-  
te and remoue them (at a due time) where they shal continue.  
For with often remouing ye shall doe them great hurte in  
their rotes, and be in daunger to make them die.

¶ Of negligencie and forgetfullnesse.

If peraduenture ye forget (through negligence) and haue  
let smal tions two or thair yeares grow about the rotes  
of your stockes unplucked hym, then if ye haue so done, ye  
may wel plucke them by and set them in rankes, as the o-  
ther of the pepkes. But ye must set the rankes more larger,  
that they may be remoued without hurtynge of eche other's  
rotes :

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rootes, and cut of al the smal twigs abare as neede shal require, though they be set or grased. Order them also in al things as those smal cions of a yeares growth.

**T**It is not so convenient to graffe the Service tree, as to sette him.

**V**Here as ye shal see yong Service trees, it shalbe more profit in setting them; for if ye do graffe them, I beleue ye shal winne nothing thereby. The best is onely to plucke by the yong baxard tree when they are as great as a god walking staffe: then pryne or cut of their branches and carry them to set where as they may be no more remoued: and they shal profit more in setting than grafting.

**S**ome trees without grafting bring forth good frute, and some other being grafted be better to make syder of.

**I**t is here to be marked that though the Pepins be sowe of the pomies of Peares and god Apples: yet ye shal find that some of them do loue the tree whersof they came: and those be right, which haue also a smooth bark, and as fair as those which be grased: the which if ye plant or set the thus growing from the master roote without grafting, they shal bring as good frute, even like unto the Pepin wheros he first came. But there be other newe sortes commonly good to eate, which be as good to make syder of, as those which shal be grased for that purpose.

**W**hen ye list to augment and multiply your trees.

**A**fter this sorte ye may multiply them, being of divers sortes and diversities, as of Peares or Apples or such like. Notwithstanding whensooner ye shal find a god tree thus come of the Pepin, as is aforesayde, so shal ye use him. But if ye wil augment trees of themselves, ye must take grases, and so graffe them.

# Planting and Graffing.

7

¶ Of the maner and changing of the frute of the Pepin tree.

**V**hen so euer ye do replante or change your Pepin  
trées from place to place , in so remouing often the  
stocke, the frute therof shal also change: but the frute which  
doth come of grafting , doth alwayes kepe the forme & na-  
ture of the tree wherof he is taken: for as I hane layde, as  
often as the Pepin trées be remoued to a better grounde,  
the frute therof shall be so much amended.

¶ Howe one ought to make good Syder.

**H**ere is to de noted if ye will make god Syder, of what  
frute so euer it be, beynge Peares or Apples, but specially of god Apples, and wilde frute, haue alwayes a regard  
vnto the riping thereof, so gathered dry, then put them in  
dry places, on boordes, in heapes, covered with dry strawe,  
and when so euer ye will make Syder therof, chose out all  
those which are blacke bruised, and rotten apples, & throwe  
them away, then take and vse the rest for Syder. But here  
to give you understanding, do not as they do in the coun-  
try of Mens, which doe put their frute gathered, into the  
middles of their garden, in the raine and miselings, vpon  
the bare earth, whiche will make them to lese their force  
and vertue, and doth make them also wythered and tough,  
and lightly a man shall never make god Syder that shall  
come to any purpose or god profitethereof.

¶ To make an Orchard in seve years.

**S**ome doe take yong straight stipes, whiche doe growre  
from the rotes, or of the sides of the Appletrées, about  
yiche malle, and doe so plante or set them (with Otes) in  
god grounde , where as they shall not be remoued, and so  
graffe (beynge well rooted) thereon. Other some doe take  
and sette them in the spryng time (after Christmasse)  
in lyke wyse, and do graffe thereon when they be wel roo-  
ted: and both wayes doe spring well.

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And

And this maner of way is counted to haue an Orchard the  
loneliest. But these trees wil not endure past twentie or thir-  
ty yeares.

*The third Chapter is of  
setting trees of Nuttes.*

¶ Howe one ought to set trees which come of Nuttes.



¶ To set trees which come of Nut-  
tes: when ye haue eaten the frute, take that  
ye kepe the stones and curnels ther of, then  
let them be wied in the winde, without the  
vehementie of the sunne, so reserue them in  
a boare, and vse them as before.

In two dayes to set them abounding ouer all the earth  
out of the time when ye ought to plant or set them.

¶ That plant or set them in the beginning of Winter,  
Xiiij; before Michaelmas, whereby they may the soner  
spring out of the earth. But this manner of setting is  
daungerous: for the winter then comming in, and they  
being young and tender in comming up, the colde will kill  
them. Therefore it shal be best to lay and reserue them til  
after Winter. And then before ye do set them, ye shal soke  
or steepe them in milke, or in milke and water, so long till  
they do sinke therein: then shall ye dry them and set them  
in god earth in the chatinge or increase of the Sonne, with  
the sunne lende upwarde, soure fingers depe, then put some  
Niche therby, to marke the place.

¶ Eye to set them in the Spring time.  
¶ Ye wil plant or set your Nuttes in the Sp[ring] time,  
where ye wil haue them still to remaine and not to be re-  
moved, the best and most easie way is, to set in every such  
place (as ye think good) thre or four Nuttes nigh together,  
and when they do al syng up, leade none standing but the  
best.

# Planting and Grafting.

2

¶ Of the dōnging and depe digging therof.

**A**lso where as ye shall thinke god, ye may plante or set al your nuttes in one square or quarter togethers, in god earth and dōnged in such place and time, as they vse to plant. But see that it be well dōnged, and also digged god and depe, and to be well meddled with good dōng thoroewe out, then set your nuttes three fingers depe in the earth, and halfe a foote one from another, ye shall water them often in the Sommer, when there is drye weþer, and see to weede them, and digge it, as ye shall see neede.

¶ Of outer and stones like to the trees they came of,

**I**t is here to be noted, that certayne kinds of nuttes, and tuncelles whiche do loue the trees, wherof the frute is like vnto the tree they came of, when they be planted in god ground, and set well in the sunne, whiche be the walnutte, chesnuttes, all kinde of peches, figges, almondes, and abþycotes, all these do loue the trees they came of.

¶ Of the planting the sayde nuttes in good earth,

and in the Sunne.

T

**A**ll the sayd trees do bring as good frute of the sayde nuttes, if they be well planted, and set in good earth, and well in the sunne, as the frute and trees they did come of.

¶ Why frute shall not have so good savor.

**D**o if ye plant good nuttes, good peaches, or figges in a garden full of shadowe, the whiche hath afore loued the sunne, as the vine doth, for lacke therof, their frute shall not have so good savor, although it be all of one frute: and likewise so it is with all other frute and trees, for the goodness of the earth, and the sayde sunne, doth prosper them much.

T

## To set the Pine tree.

**F**OR to set the Pine tree, ye must set or plant them of nuttes, in Marche, or about the fechwe of the lappe, not lightly after: ye must also set them where they may not be remoued after, in holes well digged, and well donged, not to be transplanted or remoued againe, for very hardy they will shewre forth cions, being remoued, specially if ye hurt the maister roote thereof.

## For to set Cherry trees.

**F**OR to set sowe Cherries which doe grow commonly in gardens, ye shall understande they may well grove of stones, but better it shalbe to take of the small cions whiche do come from the greate rootes: then plant them, and soner they shall grove than the stones, and those cions must be set when they are small, yong and tender: as of two, or three yeares growth, for when they are great, they profit not so well, and when ye set them, ye must see to cut of all the boomes.

## Trees of bastard and wilde Nuttes.

**T**here be other sortes of Nuttes, althoough they be wel set in good grounde, and also in the sunne, yet will they not bring halfe so good frute as the other, nor commonly lyke unto those nuttes they came of, but to be a bastard or wilde sorte frute, whiche is: the Sylbert, small nuts, of Plums, of Cherries, & the great Abricotes: therfore if ye will haue them good frute, ye must set them in maner and forme following.

## Howe to set Silberdes or Hasell trees.

**F**OR to set Silberdes or Hasells, and to haue them god, take the small wandes that growe out from the roote of the silbard or hasell tree, (with short heary twigges,) and set them, and they shall bring as god frute as the tree they came of: it shall not be nedesfull to pryne, or cut of the branches therof when ye set them, if they be not great: but those that ye do set, let them be but of two or three yeares growth, and if ye shall see those cions whiche ye haue planted

# Planting and Graffing.

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planted, not to be sayre and god, or doe grove and prosper not well, then (in the spring time) cut them of harde by the roote, that other small cions may grove therof.

¶ To set Damsons or Plum trees.

**P**utting Damsons or Plum trees, which frute ye wold haue like to the trees they came of: if the sayde trees be not graft before, ye shal take onely the cions that grove from the roote (of the olde stocke) which growth with small twigges, and plant or set them: and their frute shalbe like unto the trees they were taken of.

¶ To take Plum grases, and to graft them on other Plum trees.]

**A**nd if your Plum trees be graft already, and haue the lyke frute that you desire, ye may take your grases therof, and graft them on your plum trees, and the frute that shall come thereof, shalbe as god as the frute of the cion whiche is taken from the roote, because they are much as like effect.

¶ To set al sortes of Cherries.

**T**o set all sortes of great Cherries, and others: ye must haue the grases of the same trees, and graft them on other chery trees, although they be of a lower frute, and when they are so graft, they wil be as god as the frute of the tree whereof the grasse was taken: for the stomes are good, but to set to make wylde cions, or plantcs, to graffe on.

¶ The maner howe one may order both plum trees, and chery trees.

**F**or so much as these are two kinde of trees, that is to understande, the chery and the plum tree, for when they be so graste, their rotes be not so god nor so free as the branthes abone, wherfore the cions that do come fro the rotes, shall not make so good and franke trees of. It is therefore to be understande, how the maner and sort is to make franke trees, that may put forth god cions in time to come, whitch is: when they be great and god, then if ye wil

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take

take thos: sions or young sprynges from the wates, & ge  
myng make god trees therof, and then it shall not neede to  
graffe them any more after: but to augment one by the o-  
ther, as ye do the cions from the roote of the nutte, as is a-  
fore sayde, and ye shall do as followeth.

**¶ How to graffe Plum trees and Cherry trees.**

**Y**o may knel graffe Plum trees, & great Chery trees,  
in such good order as ye lust to haue them, and as here  
after shalbe declared in the fift Chapter following,  
for these woulde be graffed while they are yong and small,  
and also grante in the grounde, for therby one may dresse  
and trim them the better, and put but one graffe in eache  
stocke of the same, Cisme not the heart, but a little on  
the one side, nor yet daape, or long open.

**¶ How ye must pryme, or cut your trees.**

**F**or when your graffes be well taken on the stocke, and  
that the graffes do put forth the fayre and long, about one  
yers growth, ye must pryme, or cut the brancke of com-  
monly in winter, (when they pryme their vynes) a hole  
lower, to make them spred the better: then shall ye meddle  
all thorow with god satte earth, the which will drawe the  
better to the place whiche ye haue so pryned or cut.

**¶ The conuenientest way to cleane and pryme, or  
dresse the rootes of trees.**

**A**nd for the better cleensing and prynning trees beneth,  
is thus: ye shall take away all the weedes, and grasse  
about the rootes, then shall ye digge them so rounde a-  
bout, as ye woulde come to plucke them vp, and shal make  
them halfe bare, then shall ye enlarge the earth about the  
rootes, and where as ye shall see them grow fayre and long  
place or couche them in the sayde hole and earth againe,  
then shall ye put the cut end of the tree wher he is graft:  
somewhat more lower than his rootes were, whereby his

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tions so grafte, shall spring so much the better.

¶ When the stocke is greater than the graftes.

W<sup>H</sup>EN as the tree wareth or swelleth greater beneath the grafting, than aboue: then shal ye cleue the rotes beneath, and w<sup>re</sup>ath them round: and so couer them againe. But se ye breake no rote therof, so will he come to perfec<sup>tion</sup>. But most men doe vse this way: if the stocke ware greater than the graftes, they do slytte downe the barke of the graftes aboue, in two or three partes, or as they shal see cause therof, and so likewise, if the graftes ware greater aboue than the stocke, ye shall slytte downe the stocke accordingly, with the edge of a sharpe knafe. This may wel be done at any time in Marche, April and Maye, in the cresce of the mone, and not lightly after.

¶ The remedy when any bough or member of a tree is broken.

I<sup>F</sup> ye that chanchise to have boughes or members of trees broken, the best remedy shalbe, to place those bothes or members right sone agayne, (then shalwe comforte the rotes with god newe earth) and bynde fast those broken bothes or members, both aboue and beneath; & so let them remayne vnto another yeare, till they may close and put forth of newe cions.

¶ When a member or bough is not broken how to prayne them.

W<sup>H</sup>ERE as ye shall set under or aboue superfluous bothes: ye may cut or prayne of, (as ye shall see cause) all such bothes hardy by the tree, at a due time in the winter following. But leane all y<sup>e</sup> principall branches, and where as any are broken, let them be cut of beneath, or els by the grounde, and cast them away: thus must ye do yearly, or as ye shall see cause, if ye will kepe your trees well and fayre.

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¶ How one ought to enlarge the hole about  
the tree rootes.

**P**royning your trees if there be many rootes, ye must enlarge them in the hole, and so to wete them as is aforesayde, and to vse them without breaking, then cover them againe with god fat earth whiche ye shall mingle in the sayde hole, and it shalbe best to be digged all ouer a little before, and see that no branche or roote be left uncutred, and when ye haue thus dressed your trees, if any roote shall put forth or spring hereafter out of the sayde holes, in growing, ye may so prouine them as ye shal see cause, in letting them so remayne two or thre yeres after, vnto such time as the sayde graffes be sproung vp and well branched.

¶ How to set small staves by to strengthen  
your cions.

**T**o auoyde daunger, ye shall set or pricke small staves about your cions for feare of breaking, and then after three or four yeares, when they be well branched: ye may then set or plant them in god earth, (at the beginning of winter,) but see that ye cut of al their small branches hard by the stocke, then ye may plant them where ye thinks god, so as they may remayne.

¶ In taking vp trees note.

**Y**e may well leauie the maister roote in the hole (when ye diggge him vp) if the remoued place be god for him, cut of the maister roote by the stubbe, but pare not of all the small rootes, and so plant him, and he shall profite moze thus, than others with al shere maister rootes. When as trees be great, they must be disbanched or boiles cut of, before they be set againe, or els they will hardly prosper. If the trees be greate, having greate branches or boiles, when ye shall digge them vp, ye must disbanchise the same set them againe, so whē trees shalbe thus prouyned, they

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shall bryng great cions from their rotes, whiche shal be franke and god to replante, or set in other places, and shall haue also god branches and rotes, so that after it shall not neede to graffe them any more, but shall continue one after another to be frise and god.

¶ How to couche the rootes when they are proyned.

I setting your treés againe, if ye will dresse the rootes of such as ye haue proyned, or cut of the branches before, ye shall leau all such small rotes, whiche growe on the great roote, and ye shal so place those rotes in replanting againe, not depe in the earth, so that they may sone grow, and put forth cions: which being well bled, ye may haue frute so god as the other afore mentioned, bring of thre or fourre yeares growth, as afore is declared.

¶ What trees to proyne.

This way of proyning is more harder for the greate Cherry (called Healmier,) than for the plum tree. Also it is very requisite and meete for those spsons or treés which be graft on the wilde solwe Cherry tree, to be proyned also, for divers and sundry causes.

¶ Why the soyvre cherry dureth not so long as the healmier or great cherry.

The wilde and solwe cherry, of his owne naturē wil not so long time endure, (as the great healmie cherry,) neyther can haue sufficient sappe to nourishe the graffes, as the great healmie cherry which is graft therfore when ye haue proyned the branches beneath, and the rotes also, so that ye leau rotes sufficient to nourishe the tree, then set hym. If ye cut not of the vnder rotes, the tree will profite more easier, and also lighter to be knowne when they put forth cions, from the roote of the same, the whiche ye may take hereafter.

To graft one great Cherrie vpon another.

**Y**e must haue respect vnto the heathie Cherrie, which is graft on the wilde goynire (which is another kinde of great Cherrie) and whether ye do praine the os not, it is not material: for they dure a long tyme. But ye must see to take away the cions that do grove from the rote of the wilde goynire, or wilde Plum tre: because they are of nature wilde, and do draw the sap from the sayd tre.

¶ Of deepe setting or shallow.

**T**o set your stockes os trees somewhat deeper on the groundes than in the halleyes, because the sunne (in Sommer) shal not dry the rote: & in the low grounde make shallow, because the water in winter shal not drown, or annoy the rotes. Some doe marks the stocke in taking it vp, and so to set him againe the same way, because he wil not alter his nature: so likewise the graffes in grafting.

### The fourth Chapter doth shewe howe to set other trees, which come of wilde cyons ked in the earth without rutes: and also of pryming the meaner cyons.

¶ Trees taking roote prickt of braunches.



Here be certaine which take roote, being prickt of braunches prymed of other trees, which be, the Mulberrie, the Figge tre, the Quince tre, the Service tre, the Pomegrane tre, the Apple tre, the Damson tre, and divers sortes of other Plum trees, as the Plum tre of Paradise, &c.

¶ Howe one oughte to set them.

**F**or to set these sortes of tres, ye must cut off the cions, twigges, or bonghes, betwixt Alhalowtide and Christ masse, not lightly after. Ye shal choose them which be an

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great as a little staffe or more, and loke where as ye can finde them sayre, smooth and straight, and full of sappe withall, growing of yong træs, as of the age of thre or four eares growth or there aboutes, and loke that ye take them so from the tree with a brude chysell, that ye breake not, or lose any parte of the barkie thereof, more than halfe a sote beneath, neither of one side or other, then propne or cut of the braunches, and pricke them one sote depe in the earth well digged and ordered before.

¶ Howe to binde them that be weake.

**T**Hose plantes which be slender, ye must propne or cut of the branches, then bind them to some stake or such like, to be set in god earth and well medled with god dong, and also to be well and depely digged, and to be set in a moylt place, or els to be well watered in Sommer.

¶ Howe one ought to digge the earth,

for to set them in.

**A**nd when that ye woulde set them in the earthe, ye must first prepare to digge it, and dong it wel thorow out, a large sote depe in the earth. And wher as ye wil set them every one in his place mado (before) with a crowe of yron, and so to make them take roote the better, ye shal put with your plantes, of watered otes, or barley, and so ye shall let them growe the space of thre or four eares, or when they shal be well branched, then ye may remoue the, and if ye breake of the old stubby roote and set them lower, they wil last a long time the more. If some of those plantes do chance to put forth cions from the roote, and being so rooted, ye must plucke them by though they be tender, and set them in other places.

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¶

## ¶ Of Cions without rootes.

**I**f that the sayds plantes haue of cions without rootes, but which come from the treé rote beneath, then cut them not off till they be of two or thre yeares groweth, by that time, they will gather of rootes to be replanted in other places.

## ¶ To plant the figge tree.

**T**he sayde plantes taken of figge trées grafted, be the best: ye may likewyse take other sortes of figge trées, and grasse one vpon the other, for lyke as vpon the wylde trées doe come the Pepins, even so the figge, but not so sone to prosper and grafe.

## ¶ Howe to set Quinces.

**L**ikelwise the nature of Quinces is to spryng, if they be pricked (as also sayde) in the earth, but sometimes I haue grassed with great difficultie, (saith mine autho) vpon a wylde thorne, and it hath taken, and boorne frute to loke on sayze, but in tast more weaker than the other.

## ¶ The way to set Mulberies.

**T**here is also another way to set Mulberies as foloweth, whiche is, if ye do cut in winter certayne great mulbery boles, or stockes, asunder in the body (with a sawe) in troncheons a fote long or more, then ye shall make a great furrowe in god earth, well and depe, so that ye may couer wel againe your troncheons, in setting them an ende halfe a fote one from another, then couer them againe, that the earth may be aboue those endes, thre or four fingers hygh, so let them remayne, and water them (in Sommer) if neede be sometimes, and cleane them from all hurtfull weedes and rootes.

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Note of the same.

**T**hat then with in a space of time after, the sayde troncheons will put forth cions , the whiche when they be somewhat sprigged, having two or thre smal twinges, then ye may transplant or remoue them where ye list: but leaze your troncheons still in the earth , for they will put forth many mae cions, the which, if they shal haue scanty of roote, then deng your troncheons within , with god earth, and lykewyle aboue all o, and they shall do well.

The time meete to cut Cions.

**Y**C shall understande that all treés the whiche commonly doe put forth cions , if ye cut them in winter, they wil put forth and spring more abundantly , for then they be all god to set or plant.

To set bushe trees , as Gose berries,  
or small Raysons.

**T**here be many other kindes of Bushe treés, which wil grow of cions pricked in the ground , as the Gose berry tree , the small Rayson tree , the Barbery tree , the Blackthorne tree , these with many others, to be plant in winter, wil grow without rootes: ye must also propyn them and they wil take well ynough so lykewyle ye may prickes (in Marche) of Oylars in moyse groundes , and they wyll growe, and serue to many purposes for your garden.

## The fift Chapter treateth of four manner of Graffinges.

**I**t is to be understande that there be many wayes of graffinges, whereof I haue here onely put fourre sortes , the whiche be god, both sure and well proved, and easie to doe, the whiche ye may vsie well in two partes of the yeare & more, for I haue (sayth he) graffed in our house, in every month, except October & November, & they haue

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baus taken well, which I haue (sayth he) in the winter begon to graffe, and in the Sommer graft in the scutchine or shielde according to the time, forward or slow: for certayne treas, specially yonge sayre cions haue yngouhe or more of their sappe vnto mid August, than others some had at mid Sommer before.

¶ The first way to graffe all sortes of trees.

**A**nd first of all it is to be noted, that all sortes of trunke treas, as also wilde treas of nature, may be graft with graffles, and in the leachin, and both do wel take, but specially those treas whiche be of like nature: therefore it is better so to graffe, howbeit they may well grow and take of other sortes of trees, but certayne treas be not so god, nor will y; prosper so well in the end.

¶ Howe to graffe Apple trees, Peare trees, Quince trees, and Medlar trees

**T**hey graffe the Peare graffe, on other Peare stockes, & Apple, vpon apple stocke, crabbe or wilding stocke, the Quince and Medlar, vpon the white thorne, but most commonly they vse to graffe one apple vpon another, and both Peares and Quinces, they graffe on Hawthorne and crab stocke. Another kinde of fruite called (in Frenche) Saulsay, they vse to graffe on y willow stocke, the maner therof is hard to do, which I haue not sene, therefore I will let passe at this present.

¶ The grafting of great Cherries.

**T**hey graffe the great Cherry called (in french) *Haueliers*, vpon the crabbe stocke, and another long Cherry called *Gyniers*, vpon the wylde or sowze Cherry tree, and likewylle one Cherry vpon another.

¶ To graffe Medlars.

**T**he Misple or Medlar, they may be grased on other Medlars, or on whyte thorne: the Quince is grased

on the wbyte or blacke thorne, and they do prosper well. I haue grafted (sayd he) the Quince vpon a wilde Pearre stocke, and it hath taken and borne frute well and good, but they will not long endure. I beleue (sayth he) it was because that the grasse was not able ymough to draw the sap fro the Peare stocke: some grasse the Medlar on quynce, to be great. And it is to be noted althoough the stocke, & the grasse be of contrarie natures, yet notwithstanding neither the grasse nor scutchin, shall take any parte of the nature of the wilde stocke, so grafted, though it be Peare, Apple, or Quince, whiche is contrarie against many whiche haue written, that if ye grasse the Medlar vpon the Quince tree, they shall be without stones, whiche is abusion and mockery. For I haue (sayth he) proued the contrarie my selfe.

¶ Of diuers kindes of grases.

**I**t is very true that one may sat a treæ whiche shall beare diuers sortes of frute at once, if he be grased with diuers kinde of grases, as the blacke, wbyte, and grene Cherry together, and also Apples of other træs, as Apples and Peares together, and in the scutchion (ye may grasse) like myle of diuers kindes also, as on Peaches, Apricotes and Plums together, and of others also.

¶ Of the grafting the Figge.

**Y**e may grasse the figge treæ vpon the peache treæ or a bricote, but leave a branche on the stocke, & that must be according for the space of yeares, for the one shall change sooner than the other. All trees aboue layd, do take very well, being grased one with the other, and I haue not knowne or found of any others, howdene (sayth he) I haue curiously sought & proued, because they say one may grasse on colewooles, or on elmes, the whiche I thinke are but iestes.

**¶** Of the great Abricotes.

**T**he great Abricote they graffe in Sommer, in the scut-  
chion or shielde, in the sap or bark of the lesser Abrico-  
tote, and be graffed on Peache trees, Figge trees, and  
principally on Damson or Plum trees, for there they wyl-  
prosper the better.

**¶** Of the Service tree.

**O**f the Service tree, they say and wryte, that they may  
hardly be graft on other Service trees, either on Apple  
trees, Pearre, or Quince trees, and I belene this to be very  
harde to do, for I haue tried(sayth he) and they woulde not  
proue.

**¶** The setting of Service.

**T**herefore it is much better to set them of curnelles, as  
it is aforesayde, as also in the seconde chapter of the  
planting of cions, or other great trees, whiche must be  
cut in winter, as such as shalbe most meete for that purpose.

**¶** Trees whiche be very harde to be graffed in  
the shielde or scutcheon.

**A**ll other maner of trees aforesayde, doe take very  
well to be graffed with cions, and also in the shielde,  
except Abricotes on Peaches, Almondes, Percigniers,  
the Peache tree, doe take hardly to be graffed, but in the  
shieide, in Sommer; as shall be more largely hereafter de-  
clared. As for the Almande, Percigniers and Peaches, ye  
may better set them of curnelles and Nuttes, whereby they  
shall the soner come to perfection to be graffed.

**¶** Howe a man ought to consider those trees, which  
be commonly charged with frute.

**Y**e shall understand, that in the beginning of grafting,  
ye must consider what sortes of trees doe most charge  
the stocke with braunches and frute, or that doe loun-  
the countrey or grounde where as you intende to plant or  
graffe them; for better it were to haue abundance of  
frute, than to haue very fewe or none good.

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¶ Of trees where on to choose your graftes.

**O**f suchē trāes as ye will gather your graftes to grasse  
with, ye must take them at the endes of the p̄ncipal  
braunches, which be also sayre and greatest of sap, ha-  
ning two or thre fingers length of the olde wood, with the  
new, and those cions which haue of eyes some what nighe  
together, are the best, for those whiche be long or farre one  
from another, be not so god for to bring frute.

¶ Those Cions towarde the East, are best.

**E**shall understande, that those cions which do growe  
on the East, or Orient part of the tree, are best: ye  
must not lightly gather of the eyll & slender graftes,  
which growe in the middes of the trāes, nor any graftes  
whiche do growe within on the braunches, or that doe  
spzing from the stocke of the tree, nor yet graftes which be  
on very olde trāes, for thereby ye shall not lightly profitte to  
any purpose.

¶ To choose your tree for graftes.

**A**nd when the trāes, where as you intende to gather  
your graftes, be small and yong, as of syue or six  
yeares growth, do not take of the highest graffe there  
of, nor the greatest, except it be of a small tree of two or thre  
yeares, the which commonly hath to much of top of wood, or  
therwylse not, for ye shall but marre your grafting.

¶ Howe to kepe graftes a long time.

**Y**e may kepe graftes a long time god, as from all hal-  
lowtyme (so that the leaues be fallen) vnto the time of  
grafting, if that they be well couered in the earth halfe  
a fote depe therin, and so that none of them do appeare  
without the earth.

¶ Howe to kepe graftes before they  
are budded.

**Y**e shall not gather them except, ye haue great neede, un-  
til Ch̄ristmasse, or there abouts, and put them not in the  
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grounde, nigh any walles, for feare of Moles, Mice, and water marring the place and grasse. It shall be good to kepe grasse in the earth before they begin to bud, when that ye wil graffe betwixt the bark and the tree, and when the trees begin to enter into their sappe.

¶ How one ought to beginne to graffe,

**Y**E may well begin to graffe (in cleanning the stock) at Christmas, or before, according to the coldenesse of the time, and principally the Healeine or greate Cherrie, Peares, Wardens, or forwarde fruite of Apples: and for Pedlers it is good to tarry until the ende of Januarie and Februarie, until March, or until such time as ye shall see the trees beginne to bud or spryng.

¶ When it is good grafting the wilde stockes,

**I**N the Spynge time it is good grafting of Wilde stockes (which be great) betwixt the bark and the tree, such woodes as be of a latewardes Spynge, and kept in the earth before. The Damson or Plum tarrieth longest to be graft: for they do not shewe or put forth say so sone as the others.

¶ Marke if the tree be forwardre or not.

**Y**Ought to consider always whether the tree be forwardre or not, or to be graffed sone or latewardre, and to give him also a graffe of the like haste or slownesse. Cuen so ye must marke the time, whether it be slow or forwardre.

¶ When one wil graffe, what necessaries he ought to be furnished withall.

**V**ENSOEVER ye go to grafting, see ye be first furnished with grasse, clay and molse, clothes, or barkeres of Hallowe to binde the grasse, or cloven biers, or smal D-sars to binde likewise withall. Also ye must have a smal Hawe, and a sharp knife, to cleane and to cut grasse withall. But it were much better if ye shoulde cut your grasse with

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with a great penknife, or some other like sharpe knyfe, having also a small wedge of harde wood, or of yron, with a hoked knyfe, and also a small mallet. And your wilde stockes must be well roted before ye do graffe them: and be not so quicke to deceiue your selues, as those whiche do graffe and plante all at one time, yet they shall not profit so wel, for where the wilde stocke hath not substanince him selfe, much lesse to gene vnto the other graftes, for when a man thinkes some times, to forwarde him selfe, he doth hynder hym selfe.

¶ Of graftes not prospering the first yere.

**G**e shall understand, that very hardly your graftes shall prosper after if they do not profit or prosper well in the first yeaire, for when so ever (in the first yeaire) they profit well, it were better to graffe the somewhat lower, than to let them so remaine and growe.

¶ For to graffe well and sounde.

**A**nd for the best vnderstanding of grafting in the cleft, ye shall first cut away all the small cions about the boordy of the stocke beneath, and before ye begin to cleane your stocke, dressle and cut your graftes somewhat thyckie and ready, then cleave your stocke, and as the cleft is smal or great, if neede be, pare it smoth within, then cut your incision of your graftes accordingly, & set them in the cleftes, as even, and as close as ye can possible.

¶ Howe to trim your graffer.

**G**e may graffe your graftes full as long as two or thre trouchion or cut graftes, whiche ye may lykelysse graffe withal very well, and be as good as those which doe come of olde wood, and oftentimes better, as to graffe a boagh, for often it so happeneth, a man shall finde of oylettes or eyes, harde by the olde slender wood, yet better it were to cut them of with the olde wood, and those a better

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and sayre plate ; at some other eye in the same grasse , and to make your incision therevnder ; as aforesayde , and cut your grasses in making the incision on the one side narrow, and on the other side brode , as the inner side thinne, and the outside thicke, bycause the outside (of your grasse) must layne within the cleft, with the sappe or barke of the wilde stocke, and it shall so be set in : see also that ye cut it smoth as your cleastes are in the stocke, in ioyning at every place both even and close, and especially the ioyntes or corners of the grasses on the head of the stocke, which must be well and cleane pared befoze, and then set fast thereon.

**¶ How to cut grasses for Cherries and Plummes.**

**T**is not much requisite in the healme Cherry . soz to ioyne the grasses (in the stocke) wholy throughout, as it is in others, or to cut the grasses of great Cherries, Damsons or plummis, so thin and playne as ye may other grasses, for these sort haue a more greater sap or pithe within , the which ye must alwayes take heed in cutting it too nygh on the one side, or on the other, but at the ende therof chiefly, to be thinne cut and flat.

**¶ Note also.**

**A**nd yet if the sayde incision be more straifer and closer on the one side tha on the other side, pare it where it is most mete, and where it is to straife, open it with a wedge of yron, and put in a wedge of the same wood aboue in the cleft, and thus may ye moderate your grasses, as ye shall see cause.

**¶ Hove in grafting to take heede that the  
barke do not rysse.**

**I**n all kinde of cutting your grasses, take heed to the barke of your grasses , that it do not rysse (from the wood) on no side thereof, and specially on the outside, therfore ye shall leauie it more thycker than the inner syde : also ye must take heed when as the stockes doe

wreath

wreath in cleaing, that ye may ioyne the grasse therin accordingly: the best remedie therfore is, to cut it smooth within, that the grasse may ioyne the better, ye shall also, unto the most greatest stocke, schose for shē the most greatest graftes.

**¶ Howe to cut your stocke.**

**H**ow much the more your stocke is thinnē and slender, so much more ye ought to cut hym lower, and yf your stocke be as great as your finger, or thereaboutes, ye may cut hym a scote, or halfe a scote frō the earth, and digge hym about and dong hym with goates doong, to helpe hym withall; and graffe hym but with one grasse or two.

**¶ If the wilde stocke be great and slender.**

**I**f your wilde stocke be great, or as bigges as a good staffe, Iye shall cut him rounde of, a scote or thereaboutes aboung the earth, then set in two good grasses in the head or cleft thereof, and when they haue well graffed, then set in another scote of the same stocke, and soe haue three great as one arme.

**A**nd when your stocke is as great as your arme, ye shall sawe him cleane of rounde, thre or fourre scotes, or thereaboutes, from the earth, for to defende hym, and set in the head thre grasses, two in the cleft, and one be- wixt the barkē and the thre, on that side whiche ye may haue most space.

**¶ Great trees as bigge as your legge.**

**I**f the stocke be as bigge as your legge, or thereaboutes, Iye shall sawe him sayre and cleane of, fourre or fyue scote byre from the earth, and cleave hym a crosse (if ye will) and set in fours grasses in the cleftes thereof, or els one cleft only, and set two grasses in both the sides thereof, and other two grasses, betwixt the barkē and the tree.

**M**erlyng. ¶ When the grasse be pinched with  
diseas in the stocke.

**E**mail for the better understanding, marke so grasse  
betwixt the bark and the tree, for when the sap is full  
in the wood of wilde stockes being great, then they do com-  
monly pinche or woxing the grasse to sore, if ye do not put  
a small wedge of grene wood in the cleft therof, to helps  
them withall against such daunger.

**H**owye ought to cleue your stockes.

**V**hen so ever ye shall cleue your wilde stockes, take  
hede that ye cleue them not in the middes of the  
harte or pithe; but a litle on the one side, which side ye shall  
thinke good.

**H**owye to graffe the branche of great trees.

**V**hen so ever ye woulde graffe great trees, as greate  
as your thygh, or greater, it were much better to  
graffe only the braunches thereof, than the stocke or body,  
for the stocke will rotte, before the grasse shall couer the  
head.

**H**owye to cut branches wide and greate.

**B**ut if the braunches be to rude, and without order (the  
best shalbe) to cut them al off, ¶ within thre or four  
yeares after they will bring sayze newe Cions againe,  
and then it shalbe best to graffe them, and cut of all  
the superfluous and yll braunches therof.

**H**owye ought to binde your graffes throughout,  
for feare of wyndes.

**A**nd when your grasse shalbe growne, ye must binde  
them, for feare of shaking of the wynde, and if the tree  
be free and god of hym selfe, let the cions growe still,  
and ye may graffe any part or braanche ye will, in the cleft,  
or betwixt the bark and the tree, either in the scutchion,  
and

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and if your bark be fayre and lose.

To set many graftes in one cleft.

**W**hen ye will put many graftes in one cleft, see that one incision (of your graft) be as large as the other, not to be put in into the cleft so slighly and rashely, and that one side thereof be not more open than the other, and that these graftes be all of one length: it shall suffice also, if they have three eyes, on eache grafte with out the synte thereof.

**¶** Howe to fayre your stocke, before ye leue hym.

**P**salving your stocke, see that ye teare not the bark about the head ther eof, then cleane his head with a long sharpe knippe, or such like, and knocke your wedge in the wids thereof, (then pare downe on the head rounde aboue) and knocke your wedge in so depe till it open mete for your graftes, but not so wyde, then holding in one hande your grafte, and in the other hande your stocke, set your grafte in close, bark to bark, and let your wedge be great aboue at the head, that ye may knocke him out fayre and easilly againe.

**¶** If the stocke cleue to much of the bark do open.

**I**f the stocke do cleue to much, or open the bark with the wedge too lowe, then softly open your stocke with your wedge, and see if your incision of your grafte be all mete and iuste, according to the cleft, if not, make it untill it be mete, or els fayre him of lower.

**¶** Howe graftes never lightly take.

**A**bout all thinges ye must consider the meeting of the two lappes, betwixt the grafte and the wyld stocke, which must be set iust one with another, so yee shall binde  
Gly. derkande.

derstande, if they do not ioyne, and the one delight with the other, beynge even set, they shall never take together, for there is nothing only to ioyne their increase, but the sappe, recounting the one against the other.

¶ Howe to set the graffes right in  
the cleft.

**W**HEN the barke of the stocke is more thyker than the grasse, ye must take god heede of the setting in of the grasse in the cleft, to the ende that his sap may ioyne right with the sap of the stocke, on the inside, and ye ought lykewise, to consider of the sap of the stocke, if he do surmount the grasses on the outsides of the cleft to much or not.

¶ Offsetting in the graffes.

**A**SO ye must take god heede, that the graffes be well and cleane set in, and ioyne close vpon the head of the stocke: lykelwys that the incision whiche is set in the cleft, do ioyne very well within on both sides, not to ioyne so even, but sometimes it may do service, when as the graffes doe draine to much from the stocke, or the stocke also on the graffes do put forth.

¶ Note also.

**A**ND therfore when the stocke is rightly clouen, ther is no daunger in cutting the incision of the grasse, but a little straight rebated, to the ende thereof, that the sap may ioyne one with the other, the better & closer together.

¶ Hoyre ye ought to drayve out your wedge.

**V**HEN your graffes shall be well ioyned within the stocke, draw your wedge sayre & softly forth, for fear of displacing your graffes, ye may leane within the clefte a small wedge of such grene wood, as is aforesayde, and ye shall cut it of close by the head of your stocke, and so couer it with a barke as followeth.

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To couer your clesies on the head.

**W**hen your wedge is drawne forth, put a grene pil  
of thicke bark of willow, Crabbe, or apple, vpon your  
clesies of the stocke, that nothing may fall betwene: then  
couer all about the clesies on the stocke head two fingers  
thynke with god clay, or nye about that thyckenes, that no  
winde nor rayne may enter. Then couer it rounde with  
god mosse, and then wreath it ouer with clothes, or pilles of  
Willow, Bayar, of Dziers, or suche like, then binde them  
faste, and sticke certayne long prickes on the graffe head a-  
mong your cions, to defende them frō the Crows, Ieyes,  
or such like.

To howe ye ought to see to the byndyng  
of your graffes.

**B**ut alwayes take god heede to the byndyng of your  
beds, that they ware slacke, or bagge, neither on the  
one side or other, but remayne fast vpon the clay, which  
clay remaynes fast (likewise on the stocke head) vnder the  
binding thereof, wherfore, the sayde clay must be modera-  
ted in such sorte as followeth.

To howe ye ought to temper your clay.

**T**he best way is therefore, to trye your clay betwixt  
your handes, for stones and such like, and so to temper  
it as ye shall thinke god, if so yt require of moistnesse  
or drynesse, and to temper it with the heare of beastes; for  
when it dryeth, it holdeth not (otherwyse) so well on the  
stocke, or ys ye kneade of mosse therewith, or mingle haye  
thiane therewith: some do iudge, that the mosse doth make  
the trēs mossie. But I thinke (sayth he) that commeth of  
the disposition of places.

To bathe your graffe heads.

**W**hen ye shal binde or wrappe your graffe heads with  
bande, take small thornes, and binde them within,  
so to defend your graffes, from kites, or Crows, or other  
daunger of other soules, or pricke of sharpe whyte sticks  
theron.

The second way to graffe his branches  
on trees.

**T**he seconde maner to graffe, is straunge enough to many: this kinde of grafting is on the topes of branches of trees, which thing to make them grove lightly, is not soone obtained: where so ever they be grafted, they do only require a sayre yong wood, a greate cion or twigge, growing hyest in the tre toppe, which cions ye shal choose to graffe on, of many sortes of frutes if ye wil, or as ye shal thinke god, which order followeth.

**T**ake grases of other sortes of tries whiche ye woulde graffe in the top thereof, then mount to the toppe of the tree whiche ye woulde graffe, and cut of the topes of all such braunches or as many as ye woulde graffe on, and if they be greater than the grases whiche ye woulde graffe, ye shal cut and graffe them lower, as ye do the smal wylde stocke aforesayde. But if the cions that you cut, be as great as your grasse that ye graffe on, ye shall cut them lower betwixt the olde wood and the newe, or a little more higher, or lower: the cleane a little and chose your grases in the lyke sorte whiche ye woulde plant, where of ye shall make the incision shott, with the barke on both sides lyke, and as shycke on the one side as the other, and set so iust in the closte, that the barke may be even and close, as wel aboue as beneath, on the one side as the other, and so bynd him as is aforesayde. It shall suffise that every graffe haue one oylet, or eye, or two at the most, without hynys, so to leauem them to long it shall not be god, and ye must dresse it with clay and mosse, and bind it as is aforesayde. And likewyse ye may graffe these as ye do the little wylde stockes whiche shoulde be as great as your grases, and to graffe them as ye do those with sappe lyke on both sides, but then ye must graffe them in the earth, as thre fingers of, or there abouts.

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*The thirde maner of graffing, is of graffes which  
may be set betwixt the barke  
and the tree.*

*To graffe betwixt the barke and the tree.*

**T**his maner of grafting is god when treés doe begin to enter into their sappe, whiche is , about the ende of Februarie, vnto the ende of Aprill ; and specially on great wilde stockes which be harde to cleane , ye may set in foure or syue graffes in the head thereof , which graffes ought to be gathered aloyse , and kept close in the earth till then , for by that time aforesayde , ye shall scantly finde a tré but that he doth put forth or budde, as the Apple called Capendu , or such like. De must therefore sawe these wilde stockes more charely, and more hyghe, so they be great, and then cut the graffes which ye woulde set together , so as ye woulde sett them vpon the wylde Stocke that is cleft , as is aforesayde. And the incision of your graffes must not be so long nor so thycke, and the barke a little at the ende therof must be taken away, and made in maner as a launcet of yron , and as thycke on the one syde as the other.

*Howe to dresse the head, to place the graffe  
betwixt the barke and the tree.*

**A**nd when your graffes be ready cut, then shall ye cleane the head of your stocke , & pare it with a sharpe knyfe, rounde about the barke therof, to the ende your graffes may ioyne the better thereon , then by and by take a sharpe penknife, or other sharpe poynted knyfe, and thrust it downe betwixt the barke and the stocke, so long as the incision of your graffes be, then put your graffes softly downe therein to the hard ioynte, and see that it do sit close vpon the Stocke head.

V.j.

Howe

## The Arte of

¶ Howe to couer the head of your stocke.

**W**hen as ye hane set in your grasse, ye must then couer it well about, with god tough clay and mosse, as is sayde of the others, and then ye must incontinent empiron or compas your head, with small thoyng bulches, & binde them fast theron all about, for feare of great byrdes, and lykelwyse the wynde.

¶ Of the maner and grafting in the shielde  
or scutchion.

**T**he fourth maner to graffe whiche is the last, is to graffe in the scutchion, in the sap, in Sommer, from about the ende of the moneth of May, vntill August, when as treés be yet strong in sap & leaves, for other wapes it can not be done, the best time is in June and Iuly, so it is some yeares when the time is very dry, that soms treés do holde their sappe very long, therefore ye must harry till it returne.

¶ For to graffe in Sommer so long as the trees  
be full leaved.

**F**or to begin this maner of grafting wel, ye must in sommer when the treés be almost full of sap, and when they haue sprong forth of newe shewtes beyng somewhat hardened, then ye shall take a braunche thereof in the top of the treé, the which ye will haue grafted, & chose the hyghest, and the principallest braunches, without cutting it from the old wood, & chose therof, the principallest oylet or eye, or buding place, of eache braunche one, with whiche oylet or eye, ye shall begin to graffe, as followeth.

¶ The big Cions are best to graffe.

**P**rincipally ye must understand that the smallest & nauyby oylettes or buddes of the sayde cions, be not so god to graffe, therfore chose the greatest and best ye can finde,

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first cut of the lease harde by the oylet, then ye shall trenche  
or cut (the length of a barley corne) beneath the oylet rounde  
about the bark, harde to the wood, and so lyketwyse aboue:  
then with a sharpe pointe of a knyfe, slytte it downe halfe a  
ynche besyde the oylet or budde, & with the point of a sharpe  
knyfe softly rayse the sayde shielde or scutchion, round about,  
with the oylet in the middest, and al the sap belonging there-  
vnto.

¶ Howe to take of the shielde fra the wood.

**A**nd so for the better raysing the sayde shielde or scutchion  
from the wood, after that ye haue cut him round about,  
and then slit him dolune, without cutting any part of  
the wood within, ye must then rayse the side next you that is  
slit, and then take the same shielde betwixt your finger and  
thumbe, & plucke or raise it softly of, with out breaking or  
hysing any part therof, and in the opening or plucking it of,  
holde it (with your finger) harde to the wood, to the ende the  
sap of the oylet may remayne in the shielde, for if it go of (in  
plucking it) from the bark, and sticke to the wood, your scut-  
chion is nothing worth.

¶ To knowe your scutchion or shielde, when he  
is good or badde.

**A**nd so for the moxe easier vnderstanding, if it be god or  
badde, when it is taken from the wood, loke within the  
sayde shielde, and if ye shal see it cracke, or open within,  
then it is of no value, for the chiese sap doth yet remayne be-  
hindre with the wood, which shoulde be in the shielde, & there-  
fore ye must chuse and cut another shielde, whiche must be  
god and sounde, as aforesayde, and when your scutchion  
shalbe well taken of from the wood, then holde it dry, by the  
oylet or eye, betwixt your lippes, vntill ye haue cut and ta-  
ken of the bark from the other eyen or braunches, and set  
him in that place, and loke that ye do not se wile or wet it in  
your mouth.

¶ Of yong trees to graffe on.

**B**ut ye must graffe on suchē trēs, as be from the bignesse  
of your little finger, vnto as great as your arme, having  
their barke thin and slender; for great trēs commonly  
haue their barkē harde and thycke, whiche ye can not well  
graffe this way, except they haue some braunches with  
a thin smooth barkē, mēte soz this way to be done.

¶ How to set or place your shielde.

**C**om quickly cut of rounde the barkē of the trē that  
ye will graffe on, a little more longer than the shielde  
that ye set on, because it may ioyne the soner and easier,  
but take heede that in cutting of the barkē, ye cut not the  
wood within.

¶ Note also.

**A**fter the incision is done, ye must then soner both the  
sides no endes well and softly withall, with a little bone  
or boorne, made in maner like a thinne skin, whiche ye shall  
laye it all over the ioyntes or closinges of the layde shielde,  
somewhat longer and larger, but take heede soz hurting or  
crushing the barkē therest.

¶ How to lise vp the barkē, and to set your  
shielde on.

**T**His done, take your shielde or scutchion, by the oylet or  
eye that he hath, and open hym sayre and softly by the  
two sides, and put them straige way on the other trē,  
where as the barkē is taken of, and ioyne him close barkē to  
barkē thereon, then plane it softly aboue & at both the endes  
with the thinne bone, and that they ioyne aboue and beneth  
barkē to barkē, so that he may feede well the braunches of  
that tree.

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¶ Howe to binde on your shielde.

**T**HIS done, ye must haue a wreath of god hempe, to bind thy said shielde on in his place: the maner to bind it is this, ye shal make a wreath of hempe together as great as a Gose quill, or there aboutes, or according to the bignesse or smallnesse of your tre: then take your hempe in the middes, that the one halfe may serue for the upper halfe of y shielde, in winding and crossing (with the hempe) the sayde shielde, on the haunches of the tre, but see that ye bynde it not to strayte, for it shall let hym fro taking or springing, and lykewylle their sap can not easly come or passe from the one to the other; and see also that met come not to your shielde, nor likewylle the hempe that ye binde it withall. Ye shall begin to bynde your leutchion first behynde in the middes of your shielde, in comming still lower and lower, and so recover vnder the oplet, and tayle of your shielde, bynding it myt togethers, without couering of the sayde oplet, then ye shall retorne againe uppwarde, in binding it backwarde to the mids wheres ye began. Then take the other part of the hempe, and bynde so lykewylle the upper part of your shielde, and increase your hempe as ye shal neede, and so retorne agains backwarde, and ye shall binde it so, till the frutes, or clistes be couered (both abone and beneath) with your sayde hempe, except the oplet and his tayle, the which ye must not couer, for that tayle will shed apart, if the shielde do take.

¶ On one tree ye may graffe or put two or three shieldes.

**C**an very well if ye will, on every tre graffe two or thre shieldes, but see that one be not right against another, nor yet of the one side of the tre, let your shieldes so remayne bounde on the trees, one moneth or more after they be graffed, and the greater the tre is, the longer to remayne, and the smaller the lessel time.

¶ The time to vnbinde your shielde.

**A**nd then after one moneth or fire weekes past, ye must vnbinde the shielde, or at the least, cut the hempe behinde of the treæ, and let it so remayne unto the winter next following, and then about the moneth of Marche, or Aprouill if ye will, or when ye shall see the sap of the shielde put forth, then cut the braunche aboue the shielde thre fingers all about all of.

¶ Howe to cut and gouerne the braunches  
grafted on the trees.

**T**hen in the next yeare after that the cions shalbe well strengthened, and when they do begin to spring, then shall ye cut them all harde of by the shielde aboue, for if ye had cut them so nygh in the first yeare, when they began first to spring or budde, it shoulde greatly hinder them against their increase of growing: also when those cions shall put forth of sayre wood, ye must bynde and tray them in the mids, sayre and gently with small wandes, or such like, that the windē, or weather hurt them not. And after this maner of grafting, is practised in the shielde or scatchion, whiche may ye may easilie grasse the white rose on the redde, & like wise ye may haue roses of divers colours & sortes vpon one braunche or rote: this I thought sufficient and meete to declare, of this kinde of grafting at this present.

### The viij. Chapter is of transplanting or altering of trees.

¶ The soner ye transplant or set them, it shalbe the better.



**E**ought to transplant or sette your treæ, from Alhalowtide unto Marche, and the soner the better, for as soone as the leaues are faine from the treæ, they be meete so to be planted, yf it be not in a very colde

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or moist place, the which then it were besse so to tarry vnto January, or February : to plant in the frost is not good.

To plant or set towards the South, or sunny place, is best.

**A**fore ye doe plucke vp your trees so to plant them, if ye will marke the south side, of ech tree, that when ye shal replant them, ye may set them agayne as they stode before, which is the besse waye as some do say . Also if ye kepe them, a certayne tyme, after they be taken oute of the earth, before ye replant them agayne, they wil rather recouer ther in the earth, so they be not weat with raine, nor otherwyse, so that shall be more contrary to them than the great heate or drought.

To cut the braunches of trees before they be set.

**W**hensooner ye shal set or replante your trees, firske ye must cut of the holves, and specially those whiche are gret braunches, in such sort that ye shal leane the smal twigs or sprigs on the stockes of your braunch, which must be but a shaftement long or somewhat more or lesse, according as the tree shal require which ye do set.

To Apple trees commonly must be disbraunched before they be replanted or set.

**A**ndchesly the Apple trees beynge grassed or not grassed, doe require to be disbraunched before they be set againe, for they shall prosper thereby, much the better : the other sortes of trees may well passe vnbraunched, if they haue not so great or large braunches : and therefore, if shalbe good to transplant or set, as soone after as the graftes are closed on the head of the wilde stocke , as for smal trees which haue but one eion or twigge, it needes not to cut them aboue, when they be replated or removed.

All wilde stockes must he disbranched, when alij Dyers th  
they are replanted or set.

**A**ll wilde trēs or stockes whiche ye thinke soȝ to grasse  
on, ye must first cut of all their haunches, before ye set  
them againe, also it shall be good, always to take hēde  
in replanting your trēs, that ye do set them againe, in as  
good, or better earth, than they were in before, and so every  
trēe according at his nature doth require.

¶ What trees loue the fayre sunne, and what trees  
the colde ayre.

**C**ominonly the most part of trēs doȝ loue the Sunne  
at none, and yet the South wind (or vent d'aua) is ver  
ry contrary against their nature, and specially the Al  
mond trēe, the Apricote, the Mulbery trēe, the Figge trēe,  
and the pomgranate trēe: certaynthe other trēs there be whi  
che loue colde ayre, as these: the Chestnut trēe, the wylde  
and eager Cherry trēe, the Quince trēe, and the Damson  
or Plum trēe: the Walnutt loueth colde ayre, and a stony  
white grounde: Peare trēs loue not greatly playne pla  
ces, they prosper well enough in places closed with walles  
or high hedges, and specially the Peare called bon Cresten.

¶ Of many sortes and maners of trees,  
following their nature.

**T**he Damson or Plum trēe, doȝ loue a colde fat earth,  
and clay withall, the (healme) great Cherry, doȝ loue  
to be set or planted vpon clay. The pine trēe, loueth light  
earth, stony and sandy. The Medlar, commeth well yongh  
in all kinde of groundes, and doȝ not hinder his frute to be  
in the shadome and moyst places. Hasell nut trēs, loue the  
place to be colde, leane, moyst and sandy. Ye shal understand  
that every kinde of frutefull trēe, doȝ loue, and is more  
frutefull in one place, than another, as according vnto their  
nature,

nature, neuerthelesse we ought to nourishe them (all that we may) in the place where we set them in, taking them to the place and grounde they were in. And ye must also consider whent one doth plante them, of the great and largest kind of trēs, that every kinde of trē may prosper & grove, and it is to be considered also, yf the trees haue commonly grovone afore so large in that grounde or not, for in good earth the trees may well prosper and grove, having a god space one from another, more than yf the grounde were leane and naught.

¶ Howē to plant or settred at large.

In this thing ye shall consider, ye must give a compētent sware, from one tree to another, whe as ye make the holes to set them in, not to nys, nor that one trē touche so another. For a god tree planted or set well at large, it profiteth oftentimes more of frute, than thre or fourre trees, set sa mygh togetheres. The most greatest and largest trees commonly are Walnuttēs, and Chelknuttēs, if ye plant them severally in ranke, as they do commonly grow vpon hyghe wayes, beside hedges in fieldes, they must be set xxv. foote asunder, one from another, or thereaboutes, but if ye will plant many rankes in one place togetheres, ye must set them the space of xii. foote, one from another, or thereaboutes, and so faire ye must set your rankes one from another. For the Peare trēs and Apple trēs, and other sortes of trēs which may be set of this largeness one from the other, if ye do plant only in rankes by hedges in the fieldes, or otherwise, it shall be sufficient, of xv. foote one from another. But if ye wil set two rankes vpon the sides of your great alleys in gardens, which be of ten or twelve foote broade, it shall be then best to give them more space, the one from the other in eache ranke, as about xxv. foote: also ye must not set your trēs right one agayns the other, but entermediating or bewēning every space, as they may best grove at large, that yf

tree be, ye may plant of other smaller trees betwene, but see  
that ye sette them not to thycke. If ye list so to set or plant  
all your trees of one bignesse, as of yong trees lyke roddes,  
beynge Peares trees, or Apple trees, they must be sette a god  
space one from another, as of xxv. or xxx. foote in squars, as  
to saye, from one ranke to the other. For to plant or sette of  
smaller trees, as Plum trees, and Apple trees, of the lyke big-  
nesse, it shalbe sufficient for them riuy. or xv. foote space, in  
Quarters. But yf ye wylt plante or sette two rankes in  
your alleyes in gardens, ye must devise so to preportion it  
after the largenesse of your sayde alleys. For to plante or  
sette eager or lowre Cherry trees, this space shalbe suffi-  
cient ymough the one from the other, that is, of x. or xi. foote,  
and therefore yf ye make of great or large alleys in your  
garden, as of ten foote wyde or there aboutes, they that come  
wel to passe, and shal be sufficient to plant your trees, of nine  
or ten foote space? and for the other lesser sorte of trees, as of  
Quince trees, Figge trees, Nut trees and such like, whiche  
be not commonly planted, but in one rankes togetheres.

#### Ordering yourtrees.

**V**hen that ye plant or set rankes, of every kind of trees  
togetheres, ye shall set or plante the most smallest to-  
wardes the Sunne, and the greatest in the shade, that they  
may not annoy or hurt the small, nor be small the great. Al-  
so when so ever ye wil plant or set of Peare trees, and Plum  
trees (in any place) the one with another, better it were to  
set the Plum trees pert the Sunne, for the Peares will dure  
better in the shade. Also ye must understande, when ye set  
or plant many rankes of trees togetheres, ye must haue more  
space betwixt your rankes and trees, (than when ye set but  
one ranke) that they may haue some sufficient on every  
ade: ye shall also scarcely set or plant Peare trees, or Apple  
trees, or other great trees, vpon dead, or mortis barren ground  
unstured, for they increase (theron) to no purpose. But other  
lesser

lesser trēs very well may grove, as ylum trēs and such like: now when all the sayd thinges aboue be considered, ye shall make your holes, according to the space that shall be required of every trē that ye shall plant or sette, and also the placeにて for the same so much as ye may conuenient, ye shall make your holes large enough, for ye must suppose that the trē ye do set, hath not the halfe of his rotes he shall haue hereafter, therfore ye must helpe hym and gyue hym of godfat earth, (or dung) all about the rotes when as ye plant hym. And if any of the same rotes be to long, and brouched or burst, ye shall cut them cleane off, a slope ingle, so that the upper side (of eache rote) so cut, may be longest in setting, and for the small rotes whiche come forth all about therof, ye may not cut them of as the great rotes.

sicut in aliis oīt. Hoc ergo ibidem.

**¶** Howye ye ought to enlarge sheholes for your

semet in glaounes, when ye plant them. sicut in aliis.

¶ nadit gaudiu[m] ymilia sicut in aliis, astare ad rāno A

**W**hen as ye sette the trēs in the holes, ye must then enlarge the rotes, in placing them, and see that they take all dōbnewards, without turning any rotes the ende upwarde, and ye must not plant or set them to deope in the earth, but as ye shall see cause. It shall be sufficient for them to be planted or set, (halfe a foot, or there aboues), in the earth, so that the earth be aboue all the rotes halfe a foot, or more, if the place be not very burning and stony.

sicut in aliis.

**¶** Of dung and good earth for your

plantes and trees. sicut in aliis.

sicut in aliis, and by ymilia, and by ymilia, and by ymilia.

**A**nd when as ye woulde replant or set, ye must haue of godfat earth or dung, well medled with a part of the same earth where as ye take your plantes out of, with all the upper cresses of the earth, as thyke as ye can haue it: The sayde earth which ye shall put about the rotes, must not

3.11.

be put to mygh the rotes, so bout of the wond bryng layd to  
mygh, whiche will put the sayde rotes in a heate, but let it be  
well medled with the other earth, and well tempered in the  
holes, and the smalle & and stendyng holes that turnes up  
among those rotes, ye may plant therewith ver well.

**Q**ui ye haue wromes amonkest the earth? **Q**ui haue  
wromes amonkest your notes.

If there be wormes in the fat earth or dong, that ye put  
labbat your rotes, ye must medle if wel also, with the dong,  
or dren or kyne, or neare sope ashes about the rote, whiche  
will make the wormes to dye, by other woyse, they will hurt  
greatly the rotes.

To digge well the earth about the

**Trade Routes** of Asia by Rail & Sea

**A**So ye must digge well the earth, principally al rounde  
ouer the rotes, and mo: oftener, if they be dry, than if  
they be wet: þo will the plantation setteth: when it raps  
newly, rayn the earth, robb her yongyll about the rotes. The  
trees that be planted or set in valleys, commonly prosper  
well by drought, and when it raineth, they that be on the  
hilles are better by losynge with drounes, than oþer is, but if  
the place do groine wod or wood of nature, ye much not plant  
oþer þer, wch do expell them selfes, as is done adiugt of these  
yond ons painted tree for to sole all iþt, as oþer

## The nature of places.

**O**n hygh and dry place's; ye must plant or set your træs  
a little more deeper, than in the valleys, and ye must not  
fill the holes in hygh places, so full as the other, to the  
ende that the raine may better inglyst them.

**A** ride that the rayne may deale longe agone, ther be  
that be rayne shirr dedene list, prou to drave the day  
shirre for a veyne. **V**er good earthes shirre drave  
**Y**e shall understand that of god erthe, commonly commyngh  
**L**e god frute, but in certayn places (yl that they might  
be

be suffered to growe) they woulde season the tree the better.  
Otherwise they shal not come to prouise, nor yet haue a god  
taste.

¶ With what ye ought to binde your trees.

**V**hensoever your trees shal be replanted or set, ye must  
knocke in (by the roote) a stake, and binde your trees  
thereto for feare of the winde: and when they do spring, ye  
shall dresse them and binde them with bandes that may not  
breake, which bandes may be of strong soft herbe, as Bul-  
rushes or such like, or of olde linnen cloutes, if the other be  
not strong ynough, or else ye may binde them with Oziars,  
or such like, but for feare of freating or hurting your trees.

## The seventh Chapter is of medecining and keping the trees when they are planted.

¶ The first counsel is, when your trees be but plantes (in dry  
weather) they must be watered.

**T**he young trees which be newly planted, must sometyme  
times (in somer) be watered when the time wareth dry,  
at the least the first yeare after they be planted or sett.  
But as for other greater trees which are wel taken & rooted  
a god time, ye must dig them al ouer the rootes after Alhal-  
lowtide, and uncover them soure or fine syne compasse about  
the roote or tree: and let them so lie uncovered until the lat-  
ter ende of Wlinter. And if ye do then meddle about eache  
tree of god fat earth or dung, to heate and comfort the earth  
withal, it shal be good.

¶ With what dung ye ought to dung your trees.

**A**nd principally unctuous trees, dung them with Dungs  
dung medled with other earth of the same ground, and  
the dung of Dren to be nexte aboue the rootes: and ye  
shal also abate the mosse of the trees, with a greate knife of  
wood, or such like, so that ye hurt not the bark therof.

¶ When ye ought to vncouer your trees  
in Sommer,

**I**n the lime of Sommer, when the earth is scantely halle  
moyst, it shall be good to digge at the fote of the trees, al a-  
bout on the roote, such as haue not bene vncouered in the  
Winter before, and to meddle it with god fat earth: and so  
stil it againe, and they shal do well.

¶ When ye ought to cut or pryne your trees.

**A**nd if there be in your trees certayne braunches of super-  
fluous woodde that ye wil cut of, tarry until the time of  
the entring in of the sappe, that is, when they begin to  
bud, as in March and April: then cut of as ye shal see cause,  
al such superfluous braunches harde by the tree, that therby  
the other braunches may prosper the better, for then they  
shal soner close their sappe vpon the cutte places than in the  
Winter, which should not do so wel to cut them, as certain  
do teach which haue not god experiance. But for so muche  
as in this time the trees be entring into the sap, as is afores-  
ayde. Take heed therefore in cutting them of your greate  
braunches hastyly, that through their great waight, they do  
not cleave or seperate the barke from the tree in any parte  
thereof.

¶ Howe to cut your great braunches, and when.

**A**nd for the better remedie: First you shal cut the same  
great braunches halfe a fote from the tree, and after to  
sawe the rest cleane of hard by the body of the tree, then  
with a broade Chisel cut all cleane and smooth vpon y place,  
then couer it with Dre dong. Ye may also cut them well in  
Winter, so that ye leane the trunke or braunch somewhat  
longer, so as ye may dresse and cut them agayne in Marche  
and Apill, as is before mentioned.

Howe

¶ Howe ye ought to leave these great  
braunches cut.

**O**ther things here are to be shewed of certayne great  
and olde trées only, whiche in cutting the great braun-  
ches thereof trunches wyls, doe renewe agayne, as  
Wal nuttes, Mulbery trée, Plum trées, Cherry trées with  
others, whiche ye must disbraunch the bowes therof euen  
after Alhallowtide, or as soone as their leaues be falleyn of,  
and likewise before they begin to enter into sappe.

¶ Of trees having great braunches.

**T**he sayde great braunches when ye shall disbraunch  
them, ye shall so cut them of in such truncheons, of  
length on the trée, that the one may be longer than the  
other, that when the cions be growne good and long theron,  
ye may graffe on them againe as ye shall see cause, accor-  
ding as every arme shall require.

¶ Of Barrennesse of trees, the time of cutting yll braunches,  
and of vncouering the rootes.

**S**ometimes a man hath certayne old trées, which be almost  
spent, as of the Peare trees and Plum trées, & other great  
trees, the whiche beare scant of frute, but when as ye shall  
see some braunches well charged therewith, then ye ought  
to cut of all the other ill braunches and bowes, to the ende  
that those that remayne may haue the more sap to nowise  
their frute, as also to vncouer their roote's after Alhallowtide,  
to cleane þ most greatest i wotes therof (a scote fro the tronke)  
and put into the sayde clespes, a thinne slate of harde stony  
þre let it remayne, to the ende that the humour of the trée  
may enter out thereby, and at the ende of Winter ye shal  
couer hym againe with as good and fat earth as ye can get,  
and let the stony alone.

¶ Trees the which ye must helpe or  
pluck vp the roote.

**A**L sortes of trees which spring cions from the rootes, as Plum trees, all kindes of Cherry trees and small Nutte trees, ye must helpe in plucking their Cions from the roote in Winter, assone as convenientlye ye can, after the leafe is fallen. For they do greatly pluck down and weaken the sayd trees, in drawing to them the substance of the earth.

¶ What doth make a good Nute.

**B**ut chiefly to plant these Cions, the besste way is to let them grove and be nourished two or three yeares from the roote, and then to transplant them or set them in the Winter, as is aforesayde. The Cions which be taken from the roote of the Hasel trees, make good Nuttes, and to be of much strength & vertue, when they are not suffered to grove to long from the roote or stote aforesayde.

¶ Trees eaten with Beastes, must be grafted agayne.

**W**hen certaine grusses being wel in sappe, of thre or fourte yeares or thereabouts, be broken, or greatly endamaged with beastes which haue broken therof, it shal little profit to leane those grusses so, but it were better to cut them and to graffe them higher or lower than they were before. For the grusses shal take as wel vpon the new as olde Cion being graffed, as on the wilde stocke: but it shal not be done close, as vpon the wilde stocke heade.

¶ Howe your wilde stockes ought not  
hastily to be removed.

**T**o the beginning when ye haue graffed your grusses on the wilde stocke, do not then hastily plucke vp those Cions or wilde stockes so graffed, vntill ye shal see the grusses put forth a new shewe, the which remaining stil, ye may graffe theron agayne, so that your grusses, in hasty remouing maye chance to die.

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# Planting and Grafting. 49

¶ When to cut of the naughty Cions  
from the wood.

**W**hen your graftes on the stockes, shall put forth of newe wood, or a newe shewte, as of two or thre foots long, and if they put forth also of other small superfluous cions (about the layd members or braunches that ye woulde nourishe) cut of all suche yll cions, harde by the head, in the same yeare they are grafted in, but not so long as the wood is in sap, till the winter after.

¶ Hovve sometimes to cut the principall  
members.

**A**lso it is god to cut some of the principall members or braunches in the first yeare if they haue to many, and then againe within two or thre years after when they shal be well sprong vp, & the graftes well closed on the head of the stocke: y<sup>e</sup> may trim and dresse them againe, in taking away the superfluous braunches if any there remayne, so<sup>r</sup> it is sufficient yngly to nourishe a god tree, to leave hym one principall member on the head, so that he may be one of those that hath ben grafted on the tree before, yea and the tree shall be sayler and better in the ende, than if he had two or thre braunches or pretierns at the late. But yf the tree haue ben grafted with many great cions, then ye must leane him more largely, according as ye shall see cause or nede, to recover the cleshes on the head of the layde graffe or stocke,

¶ Howe to guyde and governe the layd trees.

**W**hen that your trees doe begin to spring, ye must oder & see to them well the space of thre or fourte yeres, or more, vntill they be well and strongly growne, in helping them aboue in cutting the small twigges, and superfluous wood, vntill they be so hye without braunches as a man, or more if it may be, and then see to them well, in placing the

B. j. pyn,

principal branches if neade be, with sorkes or swandes prickt right and well about them at the sorte, and to proyne them so, that one braunche do not approche too nigh the other, nor yet frette the one the other, wher as they doe enlarge and growe, & ye must also cut off certayne braunches in the tre, wher as they are too thicke.

¶ A kinde of sickenesse in trees.

**W**hen certayne trēs are sickle of the gall, whiche is a kinde of sickenesse that doth eate the barke, therfore ye must cut it, & take out all the same infection with a chisel, or such like thing. This must be done at the end of winter, then put on that infected place of ore dong, or hogges dong, and bynde it fast thereon with cloutes, and wrape it with oziars, so let it remayne a long time, till it shal recover againe.

¶ Trees which hath wormes in the barke,

**O**n where as ye shall see a swelling or rising therin, therfore ye must cut or cleave the said barke unto the wood, to the ends the humors may also distill out thereof, and with a little hooke ye must plucke or draw out the sayd wormes, withall the rotten wood that ye can see, then shall ye put vp, on the sayd place, a playster made of Ore dong, or of Hogges dong medled and beaten with Wage, and a little of unseckle hime, then let it be all wel blende together, and wrape it on a cloth, and bind it fast and close thereon so long as it wil hold. The lies of wine shed or poured vpon the rotes of trēs (the which be somewhat sickle through the coldnesse of the earth) which lyes doth them much god.

¶ Snayles, Antes and wormes doth marke trees.

**A**lso ye must take heede of all maner of young trēs: and specially of those grasse, the which many wormes and

Antes

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lyes doo endomage and hurtē in the tyme of Sommer,  
those are the snayles, the pismars, or antes, the field snayle  
which hurteth also all other sortes of trees that be greate,  
principally in the tyme þ the Cuckow doth syng, & betwixte  
Appyll, and midsomer, whyle they be tender. There be little  
beastes, called hoives, which haue many legs: and some be  
of them graye, some blacke, and some hath a long sharpe  
snoute, which be very noysome, & greate hurters of young  
grasses, and other young trees also, for they cut of in eating  
the tender topes (of the young cyon) as longe as ones  
synger.

¶ Howe ye ought to take the lye

wormes.

**F**or to take them well, ye must take heede and watche in  
the heate of the day (youre younge trees) and where ye  
shall se any, put your hande softly vnderneath, without  
shaking the tree, for they wyl sodenly fall, when one thinkes  
to take them: therefore as sone as you can (that they lye not  
away nor fall) take hym (quickeley on the cyon) with your  
other hand.

¶ To kepe Antes from young trees.

**F**or to kepe the young trees from snayles, and Antes: it  
shalbe god to take ashes and to myngle vnsleckte lyme,  
beate in powder therewith, then lay it al aboute the roote  
of the tree, and when it rayneth, they shalbe beaten downe in  
to the ashes and dye: but ye muste renewe your ashes after  
every rayne from time to time: also to kepe them moyst, ye  
must put certayne small vessels ful of water, at the footes of  
your lye trees, and also the lyes of wyne, to be spreade on  
the grounde there all aboutes. For the best destroying of þ  
small snayles on trees, ye muste take god heede in the spring  
time, before the trees be leaued, then if ye shall se as it were  
small weartes, knobbes or branches on the trees, the same  
will be snayles.

Provide to take them away fayre and soltly, before they be full closeted, and take hitte that ye hurt not the leves or barkes of the sayde treé, as little as ye can, then burne those branches on the earth, or all to treade them vnder your fete, and then if any do remayne or renewe, loke in the heate of the day, and if ye can see any, whiche will commonly be on the cleftes or forkes of the braunches, and also vpon the braunches lying like tostes or troupes together, then wrap your handes all ouer with olde clothes, (and bynde of leaves beneath them & abone them,) & with your two handes rubbe them down therin, and strapt way syer it, if ye do not quickly with diligence, they will fail, and if they fall to the earth, ye can not lightly kill them, but they will renewe agayne, these kind of wormes are noysom flesys which be very straige, therfore take haede that they do not cast a certayne rednesse on your face and body, for wheresoever as there be many of them, they be dangerous: it is straunge to tell of these kynde of wormes, if ye come vnder or amoungs the treés, where as be many, they will cast your face and handes, (your couerd bo- dy, as your necke, brest and armes) full of small spottes, some red, some black, some blewisch, which wil so tingle & trouble you like netles, sometimes for a day, or a day and a night after: they be most on Plum treés, and Apple treés, nygh unto mayst-places, and yll ayres, yet neverthelesse, by the grace of God there is no daunger (that I understande) to be taken by them. Ye shal vnderstande that if it be in the euening, or in the morning, when it rayneth, they will remayne about the grafting place of the treé, therfore it wil be harde to finde them, because they are so small. Moreouer if suche braunches do remayne in the vpper parte of the boles or treé, ye shall bynde of dry strawe abont the boles al vnder, then with a wisse on a poles ende, set fire on all, and burns them.

### A note

# Planting and Grafting.

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¶ A Note in spring time of fumigations.

**H**ere is to be understande and noted, that in the spring time only when trēs doe beginne to put forth leaſes and blosſomes, ye muſt then alwayes take hēde vnto them, for to defende them from the frost, (if there come any, with fumigations or smokes made on the wynd ſide of your Orchardes, or under your trēs) with ſtrawe, hay, dry chaffe, dry ore dung, of ſawd uſt dryed in an ouen, of ſanners ore dryed likewiſe, of Galbanum, of old ſhoes, thatche of houſes, of haire and ſuch like, one of theſe to be bleaſed with another: all theſe be god againſt the frost in the ſpring time, and ſpecially god againſt the eaſt wind, which breedeth (as ſome ſay) the Caterpillar worme.

¶ To defend the Caterpillar.

**A**nd ſome doe defende their trēs from the Caterpillar by casting of water, or ſalt water, every ſeconde or third day vpon their trēs, (with iſtrumentes for the ſame, as with ſquirtes of wood or brasse or ſuch like) for in keping of them moyst, the Caterpillar can not breed theron: this expeſience haue I knowne prooued of late to be god. For to conclude, he that will ſet or plant trēs, muſt not paſſe for any paynes, but haue a pleaſure and delight therin, in rememb'ring the great proſtie that commeth therby: agaynſt ſcarcenelle of corne, frute is god ſtaſt for the poore, and often it bath been ſene.

one acre of orchard grounde leaueth fourty akeres of wheate grounde.

E.I.N.S.

B.ij.

H.iiij.



*Here followeth a little treatise howe one  
may graffe and plant subtilly or artificially, and to make  
many things in gardins very strunge.*

**G**o to graffe a subtil waye , take one  
oylet or eye of a graffe , slyt it rounde aboue  
and beneath, and then behynde downe right,  
then wreath him of, and set him vpon another  
cion, as great as he is, then dresse hym as is a  
foresayde, and he shall growe and bear.

**T**o graffe one vine vpon another.

**F**o to graffe one vine vpon another, ye shall cleue hym  
F as ye do other trees , and then put the vine graffe in the  
clift, then stopp him close and well with ware, and so bind  
hym and he shall growe.

**I**f a tree be to long without fruct.

**Y**shal uncover his roote and make a hole with a piercer  
or small awger, in the greatest roote he hath, without  
percing thorow the roote, then put in a pinne ( in the  
sayde hole) of dry wood, (as oke or ash) and so let it remaine  
in the sayde hole, and stoppe it close againe with ware, and  
then cast earth and cover hym againe, and he shall bearre the  
same yere.

**Eo**

# Planting and Graffing.

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¶ For to have Peaches two monethes  
before others.

**T**ake your cypris of a Peache trē that doth stome blots  
some in the spring time, and grasse them vpon a franks  
Mulbery trē, and he shall bring of Peaches two mo-  
nethes before others.

¶ To haue Damsons or other plums, vnto Alhallowtide.

**D**o to haue Damsons all the Sommer long vnto Alhal-  
lowtide, and of many other kynde of sortes lykewylle, ye  
shal grasse the vpon the Cosebery trē, vpon the franke  
Mulbery trē, and vpon the Cherry trē, and they shal en-  
dure on the trēs till Alhallowtide.

¶ To make Medlars, Cherries and Peaches in eatyng,  
to taste lyke spice.

**D**o to make Medlars, Cherries and Peaches to taste in  
the eating pleasant like spice, the which ye may also kepe  
vnto the newe come againe, ye shall grasse them vpon  
the franke Mulbery trē, as I haue afore declared: and in the  
grafting, ye shall weate them in boyn, and put a little of the  
pouder of some god splices, as the pouder of cloves, of cina-  
mon or gynger.

¶ To make a Muscadell taste.

**M**o to make a Muscadell taste, take a gonge or chessell of  
yron, (and cut your sap rounde about) then put in your  
gonge or chessell vnder your sap on your tōn, and rayse  
three eyes or oylettes rounde about, and so take off sayre and  
softly your barke round aboit, and when he is so taken off,  
do annoypit it all ouer within the barke, with pouder of  
cloves, or nutmegs, then set it off agayne, and stop it clese  
with waxe rounde about, that no water may enter in, and  
within thyske bearing, they shall bring a sayre Muscadell  
reyson, which ye may after both grasse & plant, and they shal  
be all after a Muscadell fruite, some lyke the barkē downe,  
and some in of spise.

B. iij.

To.

To sette Apples and Peares, to come  
without blossoming.

**F**or to make Apples, and Peares, & other sortes of frute  
to come without blossoming, that is, ye shall graffe them  
(as ye do other kynge of frute) vpon the sygge tre.

To haue Apples and Chestnutes rathe,  
and also long on the trees.

**F**or to haue Apples called (in french) de blanc Durrell, or  
F de Yroael, & of Chestnutes very rathe, and long (as unto  
Alhallontide) on the trees: & to make suche frute also to  
endure the space of ij. years, ye shall graffe them on a late  
warde frute, as pome Richard, or upon a peare tree, or Apple  
tree of Dagoisse.

To haue good cherries on the trees,  
at Alhallontide

**T**o haue cherries on many trees, god so to eate unto  
Alhallontide, ye shall graffe the vpon a franke Mulbery  
tree, & likewylle to graffe the vpon a wylow, or sallow  
tree, and they shal endure unto Alhallontide, on the trees.

To haue rathe Medlars ij. monethes,  
before others.

**F**or to haue Medlars two monethes soner than others: It  
is the one shal be better farre than the other, ye shall  
graffe them vpon a gooseberry tree, and also a franke  
Mulbery tree, and before ye do graffe them, ye shall wet the  
in Honny, and then graffe them.

To haue rathe or timely Peares.

**F**or to haue a rathe Peare which is in Fraunce, as the  
Peare Cailonet, and the Peare Hastings. For to haue  
them rathe or sone, ye shal graffe them on the Pine tree:  
And so to haue them late, ye shal graffe them on the Peare  
called in Fraunce, Dangoisse, or on other like hard Peares.

To

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¶ To haue Misples or Medlars without stones.

**F**or to haue Medlars without stones, the which shall tast swete as hony, ye shall graffe them as the other vpon an Egleniente or swete B̄iar trē, & ye shall wet the graftes (before ye graffe them) in hony.

¶ To haue Peares bytimes.

**F**or to haue the Peare of Anguille, or Permain, or Sati, F gle, (whiche be of certayne places so called) a moneth or two, before others, the which shall endure, and be good vnto the newe come againe, ye shall graffe them vpon a Quince trē, and likewise vpon the franke Mulbery trē.

¶ To haue ripe or franke Mulberies very sone and late.

**F**or to haue franck or ripe Mulberies very sone, ye shall graffe them vpon a rath Peare trē, and vpon the Goseberry trē, and to haue very late and to endure vnto Allhallowtide, ye shall graffe them vpon the Medlar tree.

¶ To kepe peares a yeare.

**H**ow so to kepe Peares a yeare: ye shall take of fine salt very dry, and put thereof with your peares into a barrell, in such sort that one Peare do not touche another, so fill the barrell if ye list, then stoppe it, and let it be set in some dry place, that the salt do not waxe moist, thus ye may kepe them long and gwd.

¶ To haue your frute tast halfe apples,  
halfe peares.

**I**f ye will haue your frute tast halfe a Peare and halfe an Apple, ye shall in the spring take graftes, the one a Peare, and the other an Apple, ye shall cleave or pare them in the grafting toynte or place, and toyne halfe the Peare cion, and

L. i.

Opp.  
Nutter  
of white  
by N. A.

so set them into your stocke, and se well that no rayne do enter therein upon your ioynt, and that frute shal bring the halle a Peare, and the other halle an Apple, in fass.

¶ Times of grafting.

**I**t is god also to grasse one or two daies before the change land no more, so loke so many more dayes as ye shall grasse before them, so many mo yeares it will be, ere your treés shall bring frute, also it is god grafting all the increase of the spone, but the soner after the change the better.

¶ To graft the Quyne apple.

**I**f ye grasse the Quyne apple, vpon an Apple stocke, he shal not long continue without the Cancker, but to grasse him on a knottie yong crabstocke, he shall endure long without the Cancker.

¶ To destroy Pismiars or Antes

about a treé.

**D**o to destroy Cmettes or antes, which be about a treé, if ye remoue and spyre the earth all about the rote, of the sayde treé, then put thereon all about, a great Quantitie of the soute of a chymney, and the antes or pismiars wyll either away, or else shortly dye.

¶ Another for the same.

**A**lso another way sor to destroy antes is, ye shal take of the sawe dust of oke wood onely, and strowe that all about the treé rote, and the next rayne that doth come, al the pismiars or antes shal dye therof: so yarelywigs, shooes stopt with hay, and hanged on the treé one night, they come all in.

To hane Nuttes, Plums and Almondes.

Nuttis greater than others.

**F**or to have great Nuttes, Plums and Almondes greater than others, ye shall take soure nuttes, or of any of this frute aboue sayd, and put them into a pot of earth, syning the one to the other as nere as ye can, then make a hole in the bottome of the pot, thowle the whiche hole, these nuttes shalbe constrainyd to yssue, and beyng so constrained, shall come to perfection and growe together as in one treé, the which in time shall bring his frute moare greater and larger, than others.

To make an Oke or other tree greene in Win-

ter as in Sommer.

**A**lso to make an Oke or other tree to be greene as well in Winter as Sommer, ye shall take the grasse of an Oke tree, or other tree, & graffe it vpon the Hollytree: the best and most surest way is, to graffe one through the oother. Also who so will edifie or make an orcharde, he ought (if he can) to make it in a moist place, where as the south windes, or sea windes may haue recourse vnto them.

The time of planting without rootes, and with rootes.

**A**lso the best time to plant or set without rootes as with branches or steneringes of all sortes of trees which hath a great pithe, as Fig trees, Hasell tree, Mulbery trees, and vines, with other like trees, all which ought to be set fro the mids of September, (if the leaues be of) vnto Alhallowtide, & all other trees with rootes, ought to be set in Aduent brattill Chistmasse, or a none after, if the time be not very colde and daungerous.

To kepe frute from the frost.

**A**lso to kepe frute from the frost, & in good color, vnto that newe come againe, ye ought so to gather them, whiche the time is sayre & dry, & the Moone in her decresing, & that they lie also in very dry places by night, couered thin with wheat strawes.

**S**trawe, and if the time of Winter be colde and very hard, then put of haye above them on your strawe, and take it away when as a fayre time commeth: and thus ye shal kepe your frute fayre and good.

¶ The dayes to Plant and graffe.

**A**lso(as some saye) from the first day of the new moone, unto the xiiij. day therof, is good for to plant, or graffe, or solwe, and for great neede some doe take unto the xvij., or xviij. day thereof, and not after, neyther graffe, nor solwe, but as is afore mentioned, a day or two dayes afore the chaunge: the best signes are, Taurus, Virgo and Capriorne.

¶ To haue greene roses all the yere.

**D**o to haue greene roses, ye shall(as some say) take your Rose buds, in the spring time, and then graffe them vpon the holly stocke, and they shall be greene all the yere.

¶ To kepe rayfins or grapes good a yere.

**D**o to kepe Rayfins or grapes good all a whole yere, ye shall take of fine dry sande, and then lay your rayfins or grapes therin, and it shal kepe them good a whole yere, some kepe them in a close glasse from the ayre.

¶ To make frute laxatiue from the tree.

**F**or to make any frute laxatiue from the tree, what frute so ever it be, make a hole in the stocke, or in the maister roote of the tree, (with a great pearcer slope wise) not thorow, but unto the pythe, or somewhat further, then fill the sayde hole with the iuyce of elder, of Centori, of Seney, or of Turhich, or such like laxatiuies, then fyl the sayde hole there with, of which of them ye will, or els ye may take

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th̄ē of them together, and fill the said hole therewith, and then stoppe the sayde hole close with softe ware, then claye it thereon, and put mosse very well ouer all, so that nothing may yslue or fall out, and all the frute of the sayde tree shall be from thenceforth latrine.

A Note for all grafters and planters.

**A**lso when so ever ye shall plant or graffe, it shalbe mete  
and god for you to say as followeth. In the name of  
God the Father, the Sonne and the holy Ghost, Amen.  
Increase, and multiply, and replenishe the earth: and saye  
the Lordes prayer, then say: Lorde God heare my prayer,  
and let this my desire of th̄ē be hearde. The holy spirite of  
God which hath created all thinges for man, and hath given  
them for our comfort, in thy name (O Lorde) we set, plante,  
graffe, desiring that by thy mighty powre they may en-  
crease, and multiply vpon the earth, in bearing  
plenty of frute, to the profitte and comfort  
of all thy saythfull people, thowzow.  
Christe our Lorde.  
Amen.

FINIS.





Here followe certayne wayes of plan-  
ting and grafting, with other necessaries herein mete  
to be knowne, translated out of Dutche by L.M.

To graffe one Vine on another.



On that will grasse one byne vpon  
another, ye shall (in January) cleave the  
bead of the vine, as ye do other stockes, and  
then put in your Vline graffe or cyon, but  
first ye must pare him thin, ere ye set him in  
the head, then clay and mosse him as the other.

Chosen dayes to graffe in, and to chose  
your cions.

Also when so ever that ye will graffe, the best chosen  
times is on the last day before the chaunge, and also in  
the chaunge, and on the second day after the chaunge, if ye  
graffe (as some say) on the thirde, fourth & fyfth day after the  
chaunge,

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chaunge, it wil be so many yeares ere those trees bring forth frute. Whiche thing ye may beleve if ye will, but I will not. For some do holde opinion that it is god grafting from the chaunge vnto the rbiij. day thereof, which I think to be god in all the increase of the Wone, but the sconer the better.

## To gather your Cions.

**A**lso such Cions or graffs whiche ye do get on other trees the yong trees of thre or fourte yeares, or b. or. vi. yeares are best to haue graffes. Take them of no under boyles, but in the top vpon the East syde, if ye can, and of the fairest and greatest. Ye shall cut them ij. inches long of the olde wood, beneath the ioynt. And when soever ye wil graffe, cut or pare youre graffes taperwise from the ioynt two ynches or more of length, whiche ye shall sette into the stocke: and before ye sette it in, ye shall open youre stocke wyth a wedge of yron, or harde wood, faire and softly: then if the sydes of your clescs be ragged, ye shall pare them with the poynt of a sharpe knife on both sides within and aboue, then set in your graffes close on the out sydes and also aboue: but let your stocke be as little while open as ye can, and when your graffes be well sette in, plucke forth your wedge: and ys your stocke doe pinche your graffes muche, then ye must put in a wedge of the same woodde for to healpe youre graffes: Then ye shall laye a thycke bark or pill ouer the clesc from the one grafste to the other, to kepe oute the claye and rayne, and so clay hym two syngers thycke rounde aboue the clescs, and then laye on Wolle, but Woll is better nexte to youre clay, or else to temper your clay wyth woull or haire, for it shall make it bide closer and also stronger on the stocke head. Some take woull nexte the clay, and wrappe it all ouer wyth lynnyn cloutes: for the woull beyng once moyste, wyl keape the Clay so a long tyme. And other some doe take woullen cloutes that haue bene layed in the iuyce of Wormewood, or suche lyke bitter thyng, to keape creeping Wormes from commyng vnder to the Graffes.

If ye  
will n.

If ye graffe in Wlnter put your clay vppermoll, for Somer your mosse. For in Wlnter the mosse is warme, and your clay will not cleave. In Sommer your claye is colde, and your mosse kepes him from cleaning or chapping. To bind them, take of Willow pilles, of clouen B;ars, of D;ers, or such like. To gather your graffes on the East parte of the treē is counted besse: if ye gather them below on the vnder boughes, they wil grow slaggie and spreading abrode: if ye take them in the top of the treē, they wil grove byright. Set some do gather their cions or graffs on the sydes of the trees and so graffe them againe on the like sides of the stocks, the which is of some men not counted so god for frute. It is not god to graffe a great stocke, for they wil be long ere they couer the head therof.

¶ Of wormes in trees or frute.

If ye haue any trees eaten with Wormis, or do bring womey frute, ye shal vse to wash all his body and great bramches with two partes of Bowpisse, and one parte of Vineger, or else if ye can get no Vineger, with Bowepisse alone, tempered with common ashes: then wash your trees therewith before the Spiring, and in the Spiring, or in Sommer. Annis seedes sowne about the tree rotes, vaine away wormes, and the frute shal be the sweeter.

¶ The setting of Stones, and ordering therof.

So for Almonde trees, Peach trees, Cherry trees, Plum trees, or others, ye shall thus plant or set them. Lay first the stones in water thre dayes and fourt nights, vntil they sinke therein: then take them betwyxt your finger and your thumbe, with the smal ende vpwarde, and so set them two fingers depe in god earth. And when ye haue so done, ye shal rake them all ouer and so couer them: and when they begin to grove o: spring, kepe them from wades, and they shal prosper the better, specially in the first yeare. And with in two

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in two or threé yeares after , ye may set or remoue them where ye list, the if ye do remoue them againe after that, ye must propne of all his twigges as ye shal see cause, nygb the stocke: thus ye may do of all kind of træs, but specially those which haue the great sap, as the Mulbery, or Figge træ or such like.

To gather Gumme of any tree.

If ye list to haue the Gumme of the Almonde træ, ye shall strike a grot nayle into the træ, a god way , and so lette him rest, and the Gumme (of the træ) shall yssue thereat: thus doe men gather Gumme of all sortes of træs, yea the common Gumme that men do vse and occupy.

To sette a whole Apple.

Also some saye , that if ye set a whole Apple foare fifters in the earth , all the Pepinnes or curnelles in the same Apple, will grow by togetheres in one hole stocke or cion, and al those Apples shalbe much layzer and greater than others: but ye must take heede , howe ye do set those Apples whiche do come in a leape yeare, for in a leape yeare (as some doe say) the curnelles or Pepinnes are turned contrary, so if ye shoulde so set , as commonly a man doth , ye shall sette them contrarie.

Offsetting the Almonde

Almondes doe come forth and growe commonly well, if they be set without the shell or huske, in god earth, or in rotten hogges dung : if ye lay Almondes , one day in vineger, then shall they (as some saye,) be very good to plante, or lay hym in milke and water vntil he do sinke , it shalbe the better to sette, or any other nut.

Of Pepines watered.

**T**he Pepines and turnelles of those trees whiche haue a thycke or rough barke, yf ye lay them thre dayes in water, or els until they sinke therein, (they shall be the better) then set them, or sowe them, as is afoore mentioned, and then remoue them, when they be well rooted, of thre or fourre yeares growth, and they shall haue a thinne barke.

¶ To plant or set Vines.

If ye plant or set vines, in the first or seconde yeaer they will bring no fruite, but in the third yeaer they wil beare, if they be well kept, ye shall cut them in Januari, and set them sone after they be cut from the vine, and ye shall sette two together, the one with the olde wood, & the other with out, and so let them grow, in plucking away al weedes from about them, and when ye shall remoue them in the seconde or thirde yeaer, beynge well roted, ye shall set them wel aboue depe (in god sat earth) with god dōng, as of one foote depe or there abouys, and kepe them cleane from weedes, so then they will prosper the better, & in Sommer when the grape is knytte, then ye shal breake of his toppe or braunch, at one or two ioyntes after the grape, and so the grape shall be the greater, and in the Wintir when ye cut them, ye shall not leauue pass two or thre leaders on cache braunche, on some braunche but one leader, whiche must be cut betwirt two ioyntes, and ye shall leauue the yong vine to be the leader, also ye shall leauue thereof thre or fourre ioyntes at al times, if a yong cion do come forth of the old braunche or side therof, if ye do cut hym, ye shal cut him harde by the old braunch, and if ye wil haue him to bring the grape next yeaer, ye shal leauue two or three ioyntes therof, for the yong cion alwayes bryngeth the grape: ye may at all times, so that the grape be once taken and knytte, euer as the superfluous cyons doe grow.

growe; ye may breake them of at a toynte, or hardly by the olde braunche, and the grapes will be the greater: thus ye may oder your Wyne all ths Sommer long without any hurt.

To set or plant the Cherry.

**C**herry trees, and all the trees of stony frute, woulde be planted or sett of cyons, in colde groundes and places of god earth, and lykewylse in byghe or hilly places, dry and well in the shad: if ye do remoue, ye ought to remoue them in November and Janury, yf ye shall see your Cherry tree was rotten, then shall ye make a hole (in the mids of the body two foote above the grounde) with a bigge pearcer, that the humor may passe sooth thereby, then afore the spryng, cutte him vp againe with a pynne of the same tree: thus ye may do vnto all other sortes of trees whent they beginne to rotte, and is also god for them whiche bear scant of frute or none.

To kepe Cherries good a yere.

**F**or to kepe Cherries good a yere, ye shall cutte of the stalkes, and then lay them in a well leaded pot, and fyll the sayde potte therewith, then put vnto them of god shinne honig, and fyll the sayde pot therewith, then stoppe it with clay that no ayre enter in, then set it in some sayde Seller, and put of sande vnder and all about it, and couer the potte well withall, so let it stande or remayne: thus ye may kepe them a yere, as freshe as though they came fro the tree, and after this sorte, ye may kepe peares, or other frute.

**I**f ye haue cherry trees laded or troublid with Pismuars or Lantes, ye shall rubbe the body of the tree, and all about the

the rote, with the iuyce of purslayne, mingled hale with by-  
neger. Some do vse to annoynct the treé beneath all about  
the body, with tarre and bynde lime, with wolle oyle boyled  
togeher, and annoynct the treé beneath therewith, and doe  
lay of chalke stones ali abouthe the treé rote, some saye it is  
good therefore.

**The setting of Chestnuttes.**

**T**he Chestnutt treé, men do vse to plant like bnts the  
bigge treé. They may be both planted, and grassed wel,  
they ware well in freshe and fat earth, soz in sande they  
lyke not: if ye will set the curnelles, ye shall lay them in wa-  
ter until they do sinke, and those that do sinke to the bot-  
tome of the water, be best to set, which ye shall set in the mo-  
neth of Novembre and December, soure fingers depe, a  
fote one from another, soz when they be in these two mon-  
ethes set or planted, they shall endure long, and beare also  
god frute, yet some there be that plante or sette them first  
in dong, lyke beanies, whiche will be sweter then the other  
sorte, but those whiche be sette in the two monethes afoze-  
sayde, shall first beare their frute: men may proue whiche is  
best, experiance doth teache. This is another way to proue  
and knoue, whiche chestnuttles be best to plant or sette, that  
is: ye shall take a quantity of nuttes, then lay them in lande  
the space of xx. dayes, then take and washe them in water  
farie and cleane, and thraine them into water againe, and  
those whiche do sinke to the bottome are god to plant or set,  
and the other that swym are naught: thus may ye do with  
all other curnelles or nuttes.

**To have all stoncfrute tast, as ye shall  
think good.**

**F**ye wil haue al stoncfrute tast as ye shal fany, or thinke  
I god, ye shal first lay your stones to soke in such h[er]b or  
moyssure, as ye will haue the frute tast of, and then sette  
them: as for the Date treé (as some saye) he bringeth no  
frute except he be a hundred yeres olde, & the Date stony  
must

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must soke one moneth in the water before he be sette, then shall ye set hym with the small ende bywarde, in god satte earth, in hote sandy grounde four fingers deepe, and when the bowes do begin to spring, then shal ye every night sprinkle them with rayne water, (or other if ye haue none) so long till they be come storb and growne.

### ¶ Of grafting the Medlar and Misple.

**F**or to graffe the Medlar or Misple: men doe vse to graffe them on the whyte Hawthorne treé, they will proue well, but yet small and sorwe frute: to graffe one Medlar vpon another is the better, some men do graffe first the wilding cion, vpon the Medlar stocke, and so when he is wet taken and growen, then they graffe thereon the Medlar againe, the whiche doth make them more swete, very great and fayre.

### ¶ Of the Figge tree.

**T**he Figge treé in some countrey, bcreth his frnte four times a yare, the blacke figges are the best, beyng dryed in the sunne, and then layd in a vessell in beddes one by another, and then sprinkled or strawed al ouer, every laye with fine meale, then stoppe it vp, and so it is sent out of the land. If the Fig treé will not beare, ye shall digge him all about, and vnder the rotes, (in February,) & take out then all his earth, and put vnto him the dung of a priuie, for that he lyketh in best: ye may mingle with it of other fat earth, as Pigeons dung mingled with oyle & Peper stamp, which shall forward him much to moynt his rotes therewith: ye shall not plant the Figge treé in colde tyme, he longeth hote stony, or grauncly grounde, and to be planted in Autumnie is best.

### ¶ Of the Mulbery tree.

**I**f ye will plant the Mulbery treé, the Figge treé, or others whiche bring no seede, ye shall cut a twigge or branche (frō the treé rote) of a yeres growth, with the old wood or bark, about a cubit long, which ye shall plant or set all in

the earth, saue a shaftment long of it, & so let it grow, in wa-  
tering it as ye shall see neede. This must be done before the  
leaves begin to spring, but take heed that ye cut not the  
ende or toppe aboue, for then it will wyther and dry.

¶ Of trees that beare bitter frute.

**O**f al such treas as beare bitter frute, to make the bring  
sweter, ye shal uncouer all the rotes (in January,) and  
take out all that earth, then put vnto them of hogges  
dung great plentie, and then after put vnto them of other  
god earth, and so couer them therewithall well againe, and  
their frute shall haue a sweter taste: thus men may do with  
other treas which bring bitter frute.

¶ To helpe Barren trees.

**H**ere is another way to helpe Barren treas, that they  
may bring frute: if ye see your tree not beare scantily in  
thre or four yeares, god plenty, ye shall boore an hole  
with an auger or pearcer, in the greatest place of the body,  
(within a yarde of the grounde) but not thorowe, but vnto  
or past the hart, ye shall boore him a slope: then take hony and  
water myngled together, a night before, then put the sayde  
hony and water into the hole, and fill it therewith, then stop  
it close with a shott pinne, made of the same tree, not stre-  
ken in to farre, for pearcing the lycor.

¶ Another way.

**A**t the beginning of Winter ye shall digge those treas  
round about the rotes, and let them so rest a day and a  
night, and then put vnto them of god earth, myngled well  
with god store of watred otes, or with watred barley or  
whete, layde next vnto the rotes, then fill it with other god  
earth, and he shall beare frute, even as the boynge of a hole  
in the maister rote, and strike in a pinne, and so to fill hym againe,  
shall helpe him to beare, as afores declared.

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¶ To kepe your frute.

**A**ll frute may be the better kepte, if ye laye them in drye places, in dry strawe or heye, but heye ryppeth to soze, or in a barley mowe not touching one the other, or in chasse, and in vessells of Juniper, or Sypers wood, ye maye so kepe them well in dry saltē or hony, & vpon bordes where as fyre is nyghe all the Winter, also hanging ne fyre in þ Winter, in nettes of yarne.

¶ The Mulbrey tree.

**T**he Mulbrey tree is planted or sette by the Fygge tree; his frute is firs solwe and then swete, he liketh neither dwelv noz rayne, for they hurte hym, he is well pleased with fowle earth or dong, his braunches will war dry with in euery sixe yeares, then must ye cut them of, as for other trees; they oughte to be pryned every yeaer as ye shall see cause, and they wil be the better, and to plant him from myd February, to myd Marche is best.

¶ Of Moss on the tree.

**O**f the mosse on your trees, ye must not lette it to longe be vncensed, ye must rubbe it of with a grate of wood, or a roughe heare, or such lyke, in Winter when they be moyste or wet, for then it will of the soner, for mosse doth take away the strength and substance of the fruite, & makes the trees barre at length: When ye se your trees begynne to wax mossy, ye must in the winter vncouer their rotes, and put vnder them god earth, this shall heaipe them and kepe them long without mosse: for the earth not stirred aboue the roote, is one cause of mossynesse, & also the barrenesse of the grounde whereon he standeth, and your mosse doth usker in Winter, flies and other vermin, & so doth therein hide them in Sommer, which is occasion of eatyn the blossomes and tender cions thereof.

M. iiii.

To.

# The Arte of

To kepe Nuttes long.

**F**or to kepe Nuttes long, ye shall dry them and couer them in dry sande, and put them in a dry bladder, or in a fatte made of Walnut tree, and put of dry Rose beries therin, and they shal be much swarter. To kepe Nuttes greene a yeare, and also freshe; ye shall put them into a pot with honny, and they shal continue fresh a yeare, and the sayd Honny wil be gentle and god for many medicines. To kepe Walnuts fresh and greene in the time of straining of Cleriuice, ye shal take of that pommis, and put therof in the bottom of a barrel, then lay your Walnutte all ouer, then pomis ouer them, and so Walnuts againe, and then of the pommis, as ye shall see cause to syll your vessele. Then stoppe him close as ye do a barrel, and set him in your Hellar or other place, and it shal kepe the Nuttes fresh and greene a yeare. Some vse to fil an earthen pot with small Nuttes, and then put to them dry sande, and couer them with a lyd of earth or stony, & then they clay it, setting the mouth of the Pot downward, two fote within the earth, in their Garden or other place, & so they wil kepe very moist and swete until new come.

To cut the Peache tree.

**T**he Peache tree is of this nature, if he be cut (as some say) greene, it wil wither and dry. Therfore if ye cut any small braunch, cut it harde by the body: the withered twigges ever as they wither, must be cut of hard by the great braunch or body thereof, for then they doe prosper the better. If a Peach tree do not like, ye shall put to his rotes, the Lées of Wine mingled with water, and also washe his rotes therwith, and likewise the braunches, then couer him againe with god earth mingled with his owne leaues, for those he liketh best. Ye may grasse Peach vpon Peach, vpon Hasel, or Ashe, or vpon Cherrie tree, or ye may grasse the Almonde vpon the Peach tree. And to haue great Peaches, ye must take Bowes milke, and put god earth thereto, then all to strike the body of the tree therwith both upward and

and dolnewarde, or else open the rote all bare thre dapes  
and thre nightes, then take goates milke, and wash all the  
rootes therewith, and then couer them againe: this must be  
done when they begin to blossome, & so shall he bring great  
Peaches.

To colour Peache stones.

**T**o colour Peache stones, that all the frute thereof shall  
have the like colour here after, that is: ye shal lay or set  
Peache stones in the earth seuen dapes or more, vntill  
ye shall see the stones beginne to open, then take the stones,  
and the curnelles softly sowth thereso, and what colour ye  
wil, colour the cornel therewith, and put them into the shel  
againe, then bynde it fast together and sette it in the earth,  
with the small ende vpwarde, and so let hym grove, and all  
the Peaches which shall come of the same frute, (grafted or  
vngrafted) wil be of the same colour. The peache treē ought  
to be planted in Autumn, before the colde do come, for he  
can not abyde the colde.

If Peache trees be troubled with  
wormes.

**A**iso if any Peache treē be troubled with wormes, ye shal  
take two partes of Cowe pisse, with one part of vine-  
ger, then shall ye sprinckle the treē all ouer therewith,  
and walsh his rootes and banches also, and it will kill the  
wormes, this may ye do vnto all other treés, which be trou-  
bled with wormes.

To haue the Peache without stones.

**F**or to make the Peache grow without stones, ye shall  
take a Peache treē newly planted, then set a Willowe  
harde by, which ye shall boore a hole thozow, then put the  
Peache treē thozowe the sayde hole, and so close him on both  
sides therof, sappe to sappe, and let hym so grow one yeare,

f2.1.

then

then the next year ye shall cutte of the Peache stocke, and let the Willow feede him, and cutte of the vpper part of the Willow also thre fingers hye: and the next Winter salve him of mygh the Peache, so that the Willow shall feede but the Peache only: and this way ye may haue Peaches without stones.

¶ Another way for the same.

**Y**e shall take the grasses of Peaches, and grasse them vpon the Willowes stocke, and so shall your Peaches be lykelwyse without stones.

**I**f that ye see that your trēs do not ware nor prosper, take Land open the rotes in the beginning of January or afore, and in the biggest rote therof, make a hole with an anger to the pithe or more, then fryske therin a pinne of Oke, and so stop it againe close, and let it be well wort all about the pinne, then couer hym againe with god earth, and he shal do well, somme doe vse to cleave the rote.

¶ Howe to graffe Apples to last on the tree  
till Alhallowtide.

**H**owe ye may haue many sortes of Apples vpon your trēs vntill Alhallowtide, that is, ye shall graffe your Apples vpon the Mulbery trē, & vpon the Cherry trē.

¶ To make Cherries and Peaches smel, and  
tast like spycy.

**H**ow to make that Cherries and Peaches shal be pleauant, and shal smel and tast like spice, and that ye may kepe them well, till the new do come againe, ye shall graffe them on the Mulbery trē, as is aforesayde: but first ye shall soake them in hony and water, wherin ye shall put of the powder of Cloves, Ginger and Cynamon.

To

# Planting and Grafting.

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To graffe an Apple which shalbe halfe  
swete and halfe soure.

**T**o graffe that your Apples shalbe the one halfe swete, & the other halfe soure: ye shall take two cyons, the one swete & the other soure, some do put the one cyon thorow the other, and so graftes them betwixt the barks and the tree: and some agayne doe pare bothe the cyons synelye, and so settes them ioyning into the stocke, inclosing sappe to sappe, on both the out sydes of the graftes, vnto the out sides of the stocke, and so settes them into the head as the other: and they shal bring fruite, the one halfe swete, and the other halfe soure.

To graffe a Rose on the Holly.

**F**or to graffe the Holly, that his leaues shall kepe all the yere grane, some do take & cleaue the Holly, & so graftes in a white or redde Rose budde, and then putteth clay and mosse to him, & lets him growe, & some doe put the rose bud into a slyce of the barks, & so putteth claye & mosse, and binds hym sealeyn thereyn, and lettes hym growe, and he shall carry hym leafe all the yere.

**O**f Plums there be many sortes, as Damsons, which be all blacke, and counted the best: All maner of other plums a man mayke weyl a yere, if they be gathered ripe, and then dryed, and put into vessells of glasse: if ye can not dry them wel in þ sunne, ye shal dry them on hurdes of Dziers made lyke lettis windowes, in a hot Duen after bread is drawne forth, and so reserue them. If a Plum tree lyke not, open his roote, & poure in all aboute the deggs of Allynne, myrt with water, and so couer him wel agayne, or poure them on stale hym or olde pylse of olde men, myrt with two partes of water, and so couer him as before.

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## The Arte of

¶ Of Altering of Peates, or stony frute.

**I**f a Peare do last harde, or grauelly about the rote, lyke  
small stones, ye shall vncouer his rote (in the winter, or  
afors the spring) and take out all the earth therof, & picke  
out all the stones, as cleane from the earth as ye can about  
his rote, then sift that earth, or els take of other good fette  
earth without stones, and syll al his rotes againe therwith,  
and he shall bring a softe and gentle Peare to raze, but ye  
must see well to the watering of him often.

¶ The making of Cyder and Pyrie.

**O**f Apples and Pareas, men doe make Cyder and Pirie,  
& bycause the vse therof in most places is knowne,  
I will here let passe to speake any further thereof, but  
this (in the pressing your Cyder) I will counsell you to kepe  
cleane your vessells, and the places wher as your frute doth  
lye, and specially after it is brused or broken, for then they  
drawe syrpy ayze unto them, and if it be nigh, the Cyder  
shall be infected therwith, and also beare the tast after the in-  
fection thereof: therefore as soone as ye can, tunne it into  
cleane and swete vessells, as into vessells of whyte wyne or  
of sacke, or clarette and such like, for these shall kepe your  
Cyder the better and the stronger, along time after: ye may  
hang a smal bag of linnen (by a thred downe into the lower  
part of your vessell) with powder of Cloues, Mace, Cynam-  
mon, Ginger and such like, whiche wyll make your Cyder  
to haue a pleasant taste.

To helpe frozen Apples.

**O**f Apples that be frozen in the colde and extreme Win-  
ter. The remedy to haue the Isle out of them, is this: Ye  
shal lay them first in colde water a while, and then lay them  
before the fire, or other heate, and they shall come to them-  
selves againe.

# Planting and Graffing.

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¶ To make Apples fal from the tree.

If ye put of syver coles vnder an Apple tre, and then cast of the powder of brimstone therein, and the fume thereof ascend vppe, and touche any Apple that is wet, that Apple shall fall incontinent.

¶ To water trees in Sommer, if they wane dry about the roote.

Wher as Apple treés be sette in Wy grounde and not depe in the grounde, in Sommer if they want moystre, ye shall take of whyte strawe, or other, and every evening(or as ye shal see cause) cast theron water all about, and it will kepe the treés moyst from time to time.

¶ To cherishe Apple trees.

If ye vse to throwe (in Winter) al about your Apple treés, on the rotes therof, the Urine of olde men, or of stale pisse long kept, they shal bring frute much better, which is god for the Urine also, or yf ye do sprinkle or annoynt your Apple treé rotes with the gall of a Ball, they shall beare the better.

¶ To make an Apple grove in a glasse.

To make an Apple grove within a glasse, take a glasse what fashion ye list, and put your Apple therein when he is but small, and binde hym fast to the glasse, and the glasse also to the treé, and let hym grove, thus ye may have Apples of divers proportions, according to the fashion of your glasse, thus may ye make of

Concumbers, Gourdes, or

Pomecitrone, the like fashion. P. 111. To



**T**hese thre braunches & figure of grafting in the shielde  
in Sommer is, the first braunch sheweth how the barke  
is taken off, the middle place sheweth, how it is sette so,  
and the last braunce, sheweth howe to binde hym on, in sa-  
ving the oylet or eye from bresling.

To graffe many sortes of Apples on one tree.

**Y**e may graffe on one Apple tre at once, many kinde of  
Apples, as on every braunche a contrarie frute, as is a-  
fore declared, and of peares the like: but ses as wyghe as  
ye can, that al your ciōs be of like springing, for elles the one  
will out growe and shaddowe the other.

To colour Apples.

**T**o haue coloured Apples, with what colour ye shall  
thinke god, ye shall boore slope a hole with an auger, in  
the biggest part of the body of the trē, vnto the middes  
therof, or there abouies, & then loke what colour ye wil haue  
them

them of, first ye shall take water, & mingle your colour therewith, then stop it vp againe, with a short pine made of the same wood or trē, then ware it rounde about: ye may mingle with the sayde colour what spice ye list, to make them fast there after, thus may ye chaunge the colour & tast of any Apple: your colours may be of Saffron, tourneoule, b̄asel, Saunders, or other what ye shal see good. This must be done before the spring do come: some doe say, if ye graffe on the Dline stocke, or on the Alder stocke, they will bring red Apples: also they say, to graffe to haue fr̄te without core, ye shall graffe in both the endes of your cion in to the stocke, & when they be fast grown to the stocke, ye shal cut it in the mids, & let the smaller end grow upward: or else take a cion, & graffe the smal end in the stocke downward, & so shall ye haue your apple trē on S. Lamberts day, (which is the r̄bi. of September) they shall never wast, consume, nor wax dry, which I doubt.

The setting of Vine plantes.



**T**hese figures doe shew how ye ought to plant and sett your Vines, in two & two together, the one to haue a part of the olde trē, and the other may be all of the last cion: but when ye plant him with a part of the olde trē, he shal commonly take roote the soner than the newe cion: ye must wēde them every moneth, and let not the earth be too close abone their rootes at the first, but now and then loose it with a spade as ye shall see a rayne past, for then they shall enlarge, and put forth better. Further herein ye shal vnderstande hereafter.

¶ How to proyne or cut a Vine in Winter.



**T**his Figure sheweth, how all Wyne should be proyned and cutte, in a conuenient tyme after Chriftmas, that when ye cutte them, ye shall leau his b[r]aunces very thynne, as ye see by this fygure: ye shall never leau aboue two, or thre leaders at the heade of any p[ri]ncipall braunce, ye must also cut them of in the mydle betwene the knottes of the yong cyons, for those be the leaders which will bring the grape, the rest & order ye shall understand as followeth.

¶ Of the Wyne and grape.

**S**omewhat I intende to speake of the ordering of the Wyne & grape, to plant or set the Wyne: the plants or setts which be gathered from the Wyne (& so planted) are best, they must not be olde gathered, nor lie long unplanted after they be cutte, for then they will sone gather corruption, and when ye do gather your plantes, ye must take heed to

out

cut & chose thē, where as ye may with the yong cion, a ioynt  
of the old wood with the new, for þ old wood wil sooner take  
root than the new, & better to grow than if it were al yong  
cion, yeshal leaue the old wood to þ yong cyon, a foote or halfe  
a foote, or a shaftment long, the yong cion ye shall cutte the  
length of three quarters of a yarde or there aboutes, and ye  
shall chose of those yong cions that be thyckest ioynted, or  
nygh ioyntes together, and when ye shal plant or set them,  
loke that your grounde be well digged in the Winter be-  
fore, shen in January ye may both cutte and plant, but cutte  
not in the frost, for that is daunger of all kinde of trēs, or ye  
may plant in the beginning of February, and when ye do  
plant, ye shall take two of those plantes, and set or lay them  
together, a foote depe in the earth, for two plantes set toge-  
ther wil not so sone fayle, as one alone, and lay them a foote  
long wise in the earth, so that there may be aboue the earth  
þre or four ioyntes, ye may plant a yong cyon with the  
olde, so that he be thycke or nygh ioynted, for then he is the  
better to roote, and also to bring frute, then when ye haue set  
or layd them in the earth, then cover them wel therwith, in  
treading it fast downe vnto the plantes, but let the endes of  
your cions or plantes be turned vpright, aboue the earth  
þre or four ioyntes, yf there shall be more when they ha-  
set, ye shall cut them of, and ye shall cut them alwayes in  
the middes, betwene the two ioyntes, and then let them so  
growe, and see that ye wede them alwayes cleane, and once  
a moneth loose the earth rounde about them, and they shall  
proue the better; if it be very dry and hote in the Sommer  
after, ye may water them, in making a hole with a Crow of  
yon to the roote, & there ye shal poure in water, in the eve-  
ning. As soþ the prouynge of them is, when the grape is ta-  
ken and clustered, then ye may breake the next ioynte or  
two after the grape, of all such superfluous cions as ye shall  
see cause, which will cause the grape to ware bigger: ye may  
also breake away all suche superfluous buddes or slender  
braunches, which commeth about the roote, or on the vnder

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braunches,

braunches, which ye thinke will haue no grape , and when  
ye proyne or cut them in Winter followyng , ye shall not  
cut the yong cion nygh the olde, by thre or fourre ioyntes, ye  
shall not cut them like oziars, to leue a sorte of heads toge-  
ther on one braunch, which doth kil your vine, ye shall leue  
but one head, or two at the most, of the yong cions, vpon the  
olde braunche , and so cutte those yong cyons thre or fourre  
knottes or ioyntes of, for the yong cion doth carry the grape  
alwayes , and when ye leue vpon a great braunche many  
cions, they can not be well nourished , & after ye haue so cut  
them in Winter, ye shall binde them with oziars, in placing  
those yong braunches as ye shall see cause, and in the sping  
time, when the braunches are tender , ye shall bynde them  
so, that the stormy tempest or winds do not hurt them , and  
to bynde them withall , the best is, great soft rushes , and  
when the grape is clustred , then ye may breake of all suche  
braunches as is afofe declared : vpon one old braunche thre  
or fourre heade be ymough, for the more heads your braunch  
hath, the worse your grape shal be nourished , & when ye cut  
of any braunche, cut him of hard by or nigh the old braunche:  
if your Vnre ware olde , the best remedy is: if there growe  
any yong cion about the roote, ye shall in the Winter, cut of  
the old Vnre harde by the ground, or as nygh as ye can, and  
let the yong Vnre lede, and he wil continue a long time, if ye  
souer and fill the place about the roote with god earth againe.  
There is also by on or by euery cluster of grapes, a  
small cion like a pigges tayle, turning about , whiche doth  
take away the sappe from the grape, if ye pynche it of harde  
by the stalke of your grape, your frute shall be the greater:  
if your Vnre ware to ranke and thycke of braunches , ye  
shall digge the roote in Winter, and open the earth, and fill  
it vp againe with sande and ashes blend together, and wher  
as a Clyne is unfrutesfull and doth not beare, ye shall boore a  
hole (with an auger) vnto the hart or pithe , in the body or  
thyckest part therof, then put in the sayde hole a small stone,  
but syl not the hole close therwith, but so that the sicknesse

of the Vine may passe thereby. The lay al about the roote of god earth mingled with god dung, and so shal he not be vnfrutefull, but bearre wel ever after: or also, to cast of old mens braine or pisse, all about the roote of the Barren vine , and yf he were halfe lost or marde, he shoulde grow againe & ware frutesfull as before: this is to be done in Winter.

To haue grapes without stones.

**D**) to haue grapes without stones , ye shall take yong **F**lankes or braunches , and shall set or plant the toppe or small ende downwarde in the earth, and so ye may sette two of them togetheres for sapling, as I haue afore declared of the others, and those braunches shall bring grapes without stones.

To make your Vine to bring a grape to taste like Claret.

**T**o make your Vine to haue a grape to tast like claret wine, and pleasant withal, ye shall boze a hole in the stocke unto the bark, or pithe therof, then shall ye make a lectuarie with the powder of Clones, of Cinammon, mingled with a little fountayne or running water , and syll the sayde hole therewith, and stop it fast and close with waxe, and so binde it fast theron with a linnen cloth, & those grapes shall tast like claret wine.

Of gathering your grapes.

**A**ll grapes that men do cut before they are thorow ripe, the wine shal not be natural , & yet shall long endure god, but if ye wil cut or gather grapes to haue the god, and to haue god wine therof, ye shall cut them in the full, or some after the full of the mone, when she is in Cancer , in Leo , in Scorpio and in Aquarius , the mone beyng in the wayne, and vnder the earth.

To knowe if your grape  
be ryple inough.

**F**or to know if your grapes be ryple inough or not, which ye shall not onely know in the tast, but in syghte and tast together, as in tast if they be swete and full in eating, & in syghte if the stones will sone fall out being chased or brysed, which is the beste knowlege, and also whether they be whyte or blewe, it is all one matter: the god grape is he which commeth out all watry, or those which be all clammy as burdlyme: by these signes shall ye knowe when to cutte, being thosowe ryple or not, and wheras you do preesse your Wyne ye must make your place swete and cleane, and youre vessells within to be clean also, and see that they hane strong heddes: and those persones which doe preesse the grape, must looke, their handes, feete and body be cleane washed, when as they go to pressing the grape, and that no women be ther haning their termes: and also ye shall eate of no Cheholes, Scalions, Onions, or Garelycke, Annystedes or such lyke, for all strong sauors your Wyne wyll drawe the infection thereof, and assone as your grape is cutte and gathered, ye shall preesse your Wyne after assone as ye may, which wyll make your Wyne to be more pleasant and stronger, for the grapes which tarpest long unprest maketh the Wyne to be smal and ill, ye must see that your vessells be newe sayze and swete within, and to be washed wylt swete water and then well dyed agayne, and to perfume them with Masticke and such swete vapoure, & if your vespell chaunce not to be swete, then shall ye pitche hym on the sydes, which pitche will take away all euyl and such stinking sauors therein.

To proue or tast Wyne.

**A**nd when so ever ye wyll proue or tast any Wyne, the beste tymis is, earely in the morwynge, and take wylt

with you thre or four e soppes of bread, then dippe one after another into the wyne, so therein ye shall finde (if there be any) sharpe tass of the wyne. Thus I leue (at this present) to speake any further here of the Wine and grape. If this my simple labour be taken in god part (gentle Reader) it shall the moze hereafter encourage me to set forth another booke moze at large, touching the arte of planting and grafting, with other thinges necessarie to be knowne.

¶ Here followeth the best times howe to order, to chose, and to set or plant Hoppes.



In this figure ye shall understand the placing and making of the Hoppe hilles, by every Sipher ouer his head : the first place is shewed but one pole set in the middes, and the Hoppe beneath, the second sheweth howe some doth chayne downe a spade in the mids of the hill, and therein layes his Hoppe rootes. The thirde place is shewed, howe other somedo sette out one pole in the middes, and the Hoppe rootes at holes put in rounde about. The fourth place sheweth howe some chappes in a spade crosse in the top, and there layes in his rootes. The fift place sheweth howe some do set four poles therin, and puttes the Hoppe rounds about the hill. The sixt place sheweth that some vse to make crosse holes in the sides, and there layes in the Hoppe rootes. Thus many practises haue ben proued god, prouided always that your hilles be of god fasse earth, specially in the middes downe unto the bottom.

bottome. This I thought sufficient to shewe by this figure the diuersitie in setting, whereof the laying of the Hoppe is counted the surer way.

**T**he best and common setting tyme of Hoppes is, from mid November, to mid February, then must ye digge and cleanse the ground of wiedes, and mire it well with god molde and fat earth. Then deuide your hilles a yarde one from another orderly, in making them a yarde asunder, and two foote and a halfe broade in the bottome, and when that ye plant them, ye shall lay in every Hill thre or foure rootes, some doe in setting of them lay them crosse wyse in the mids of the hill, and so couers them againe, some setteth the rootes in foure partes of the hill, other some doe make holes rounde about the hilles, and puttes of the rootes therin, and so couers them againe light with earth: of one shooft roote in a yare ye may haue many plates, to set and lay as ye shall see it god, and it shal be sufficient for every planete, to haue two knottes within the grounde, and one without, some doe chappe a spade crosse in the hill, and layes in crosse the Hoppe, and so couers it.

To choose your Hoppe.

**Y**e shal choose your rootes best for your Hop, in the Sommer before ye shal plant the, for then ye shall see whiche bears the Hop, for some there is that bringes none, but that which bears, chose for your plantes, and set of those in your hilles, for so shall ye not be deceyued, and they shall prosper well.

To sowe the sedes.

**S**ome doe holde, that ye may sowe amongs other sedes, the sedes of Hoppes, and so will encrease and be god to sette, or else to make beddes and sowe them alone, wherby they may increase to be set, and when they be strong, ye may remoue and set them in your hilles, and plant them as the other before mencioned.

The

## ¶ The setting your poles

**T**he best time is in Aprouill, or when your roots be sprong halfe a yard long or more, then by every plant or Hop, in your Hilles, ye shall set vp a pole of .13. or .14. foot long, or there aboutes as cause shall require, some doe vse to sette but foure poles in every hille, which is thought sufficient, and when ye shall sette them, see that ye sette them so fast that greate wyndes doe not cast them downe.

## ¶ How to pryme the tree.

**Y**e shal marke when the Hoppe doth blossome, and knit in the top, which shalbe perceyued to be the Hoppe, then take and cut vp all the rest growing there aboutes, (not having Hop thereou) hard by the earth, that al those which carry the Hoppe, myght be the better nourished: thus shall ye doe in Sommer, as ye shall see them encrease and grove, vntyll the time of gathering.

## ¶ To gather the Hoppe.

**A**t such time afore Michelmas as ye shall see your Hoppe alwaies bosome, or somewhat yellowe, then he is best to be gathered in a dry day, in cutting your Hoppe by the ground, then plucke vp your pole therewith for shaking of your Hoppe, so carry them into some dry house, and when ye haue so pluckte them, ye shall laye them on boorded losites, or on burdes of clothes, that the wynde may dry them, and the ayre, but not in the sunne, for the same will take awaye the strenght thereof, no: with syre, for that wyl do lykewise, and ye shall dayly tolle and turne them syr they be dry: to try them when they are dry, hold them in your hand a space, and if they cleave together when ye open your hand, they are not then drye: but if they shatter a sunder in opening your hand, then ye may be sure they are drye enough. If not, lette them remayne, and vse ye them as is before sayd.

¶

Ye shall understand the dñnesse of them is to preserue them  
and long to last, but if neede be , ye may occupie them well  
dryed, with lesse portion to sowe.

¶ What Poles are best,

**Y**e shall prepare your Poles of such wood as is light and  
styke, and which will not bothe with eu ry winde, the  
best & metest time to get thē is in Winter whē the sap  
is gone downe, and as sone as ye haue taken of your Hop,  
lay your Poles in sundry places vntil the next spring, wher-  
by they may endure the longer.

¶ Howe to order and dressē your hilles.

**A**fter the first yeare is pass , your Hoppe beyng increased  
to more plentie of rootes in your hilles, ye shall after  
Michelmasse every yeare, open your hilles & cast down  
the topes vnto the rootes, bencouering them , and cut away  
all the superfluous rootes, some doth placke away all the ro-  
tes that spredes abroade without the hilles , then opens the  
hilles and puttes of god newe earth vnto them , and so cou-  
uers them againe, which shall kepe them from the frost, and  
also make the grounde latte, so shall ye lette them remayne  
vnto the spring of the yeare, in February or Marche, then a-  
gaine if ye shall see any superfluous rootes ye may take them  
away, and cut them vp, and your Hoppe shall be the better,  
then againe cast vp the earth about your hilles, and cleansing  
them from all weedes and other rootes, which wil take away  
their strength, if the herbes remayne, so let thē rest till your  
Poles may be set therein.

¶ Of grounde best for your Hoppe.

**T**he Hoppe deliteth and loueth a god and reasonable  
latte grounde, not verye lowe , nor yet to moyst, for  
I haue seene them p̄sue wel in Flanders, in dy sandy  
fledes,

fieldes, the Hoppe hilles being of god sat earth, ye may (as some say for greate neede,) make your Hoppe growe and beare on any kinde of rockie grounde, so that your hilles be great and satte earth, but the lower grounde commonly pouereth best, so that it sande well and hotte in the Sunne.

A note of the rest abouesayde.

**Y**e shall marke and understande all this order aboue said, is to haue many hoppes and god, with a few rootes and plantes, placed in a small plotte of grounde. Ye shal understande, the wilde hoppe that growth in the hedges, is as god to occupie as the other, to set or plant in any other place, but looke ye take not the barren hoppe to plant, some hoppe will be barren for want of god earth, & lacke of dres-sing, whiche ye shall perceyue (as I haue tolde you) in the Sommer before, that when they shoulde beare they wyl be barren, which is for want of god satte earth, or an unkinde yeaire, or lacke of weeding and god ordering. Therefore such as are minded to bestowe labour on the grounde, may haue as god hoppe growing in this countrey, as is in other countreys: but if ye wyl not go to the cost to make hoppe yarde, ye may with a light charge haue hoppes growe in your hedge rowes, to serue as well as the other, and shal be as god for the quantitie as the other in all respectesye may (for lacke of grounde) plant hoppe rootes in hedge rowes, when ye doe quicke sett up poles by them when time shall require in the spring, and to bestowe every Winter after the gathering your hoppe, on every Hill head, a shouel full of dong to comfort the earth, for the wyl they beare the moe plentie of hoppe the next yeaire following: to conclude, you that haue groundes may well practise in all thinges afore mentioned, and specially to haue hoppe in this ordering, for your selues and others, also ye shall giue encouragement for other to followe hereafter. I haue heards by credible persons, which haue knowne a hundred hilles, (whiche is

A small plat of grounde, to beare thre hundred pounde of Hoppe, so that the commoditie is much, & the gaynes great: and one pound of our Hoppe dryed and ordered, will go as farre as two pounde of the best Hoppe that commeth from beyond seas. Thus much I thought meete and necessarie to wryte, of the ordering and planting of Hoppe.

¶ Howe to packe your Hoppes.

When your Hoppes be well tossed and turned on boyled stoves, and well dryed (as I haue afore shewed) ye shall put them into great sackes according to the quantite of your Hoppes, and let them be troden downe harde together, whiche will kepe their strength longer, and so ye may reserve them, and take at your pleasure. Some doe vse, (whiche haue but small stoe) to treade them into dry fats, & so reserve them for their vse, which is counted the better way and the lesse portion doth serue, and will longer keepe their vertue and strength.

Wishing long lyfe and prosperous health,  
To all furtherers of this common wealth..

FINIS.



old & new  
Here followeth a necessarie table (by Alphabete) to finde out quickly all severall particulars in this booke afore mentioned, by the numbers in this table, seking the like number on the pagine or leafe.

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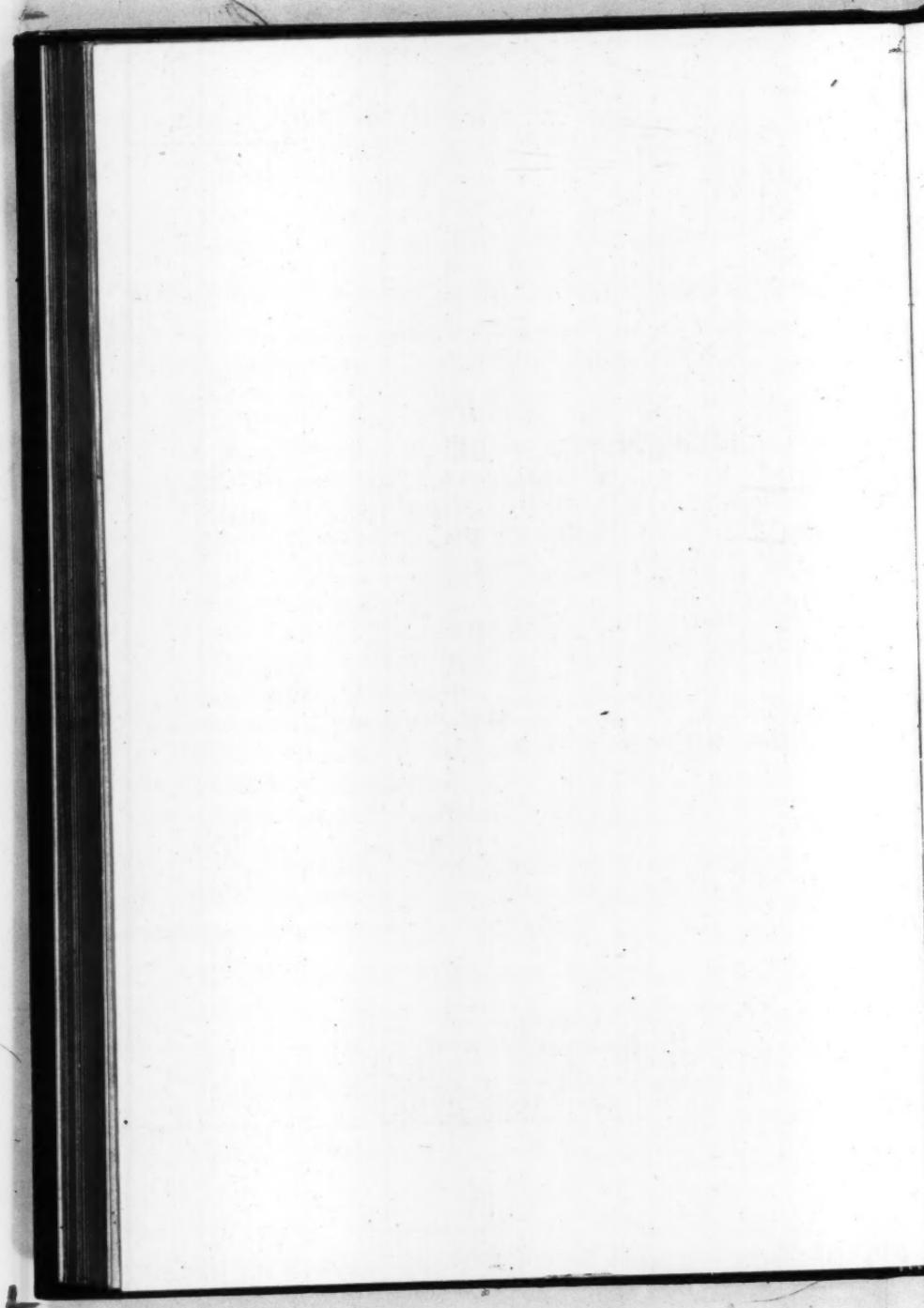
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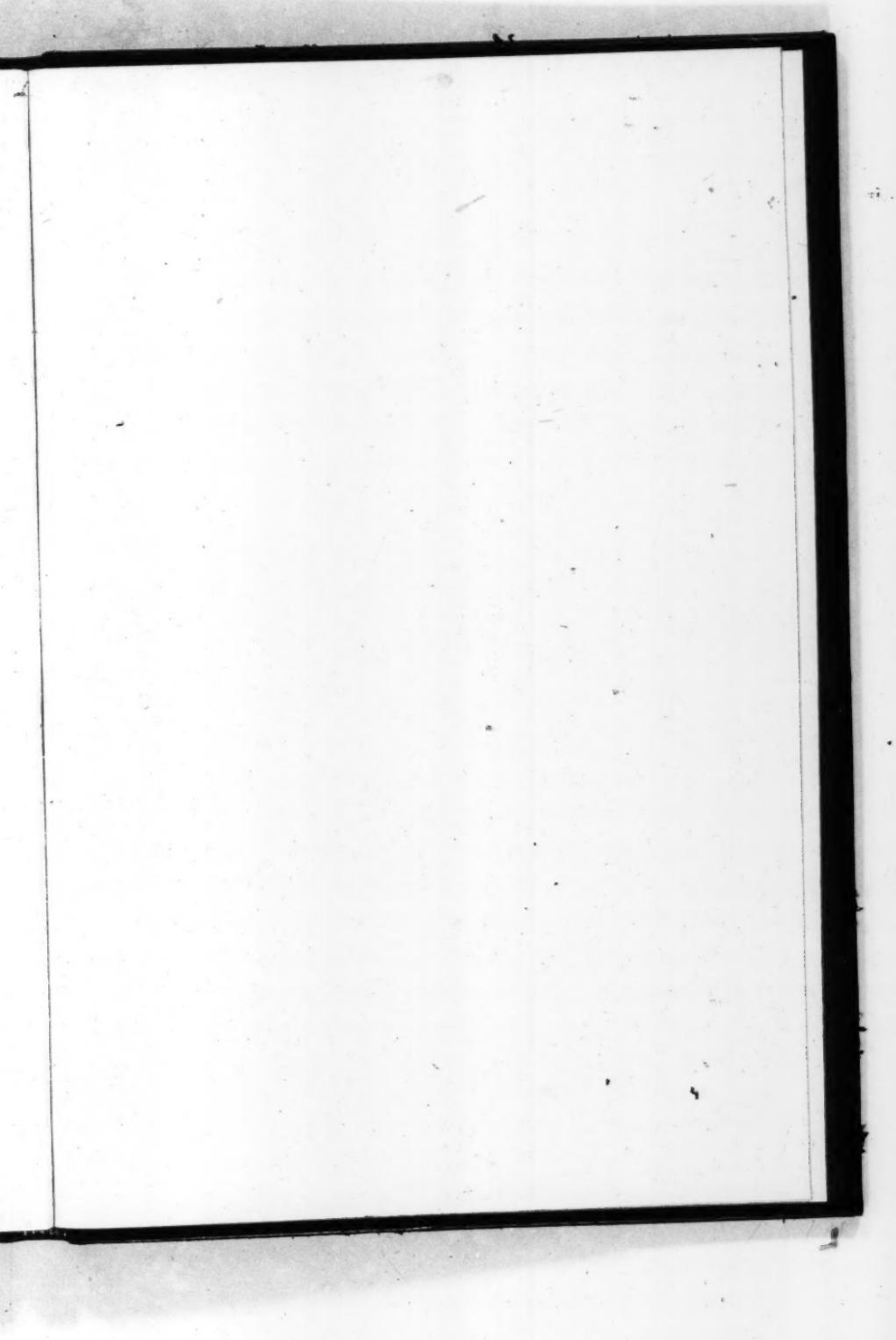
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